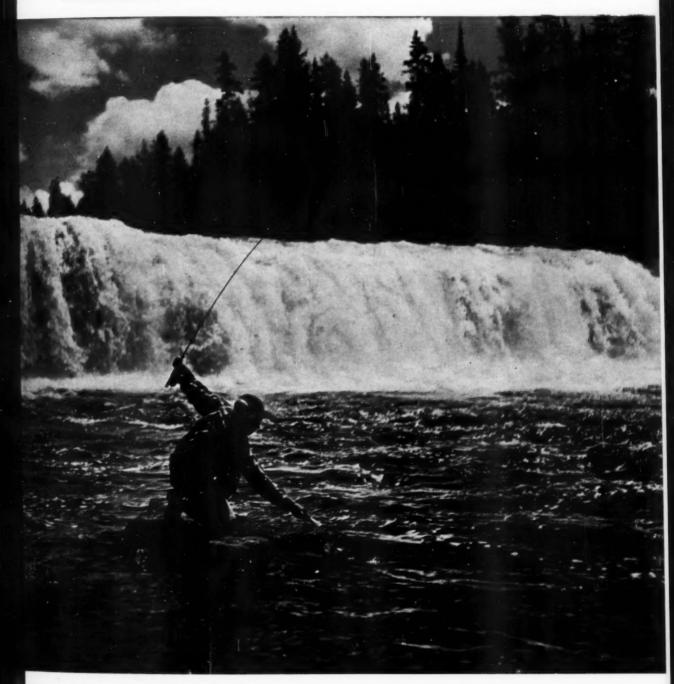
American FORESTS

The Magazine of Forests, Soil, Water, Wildlife, and Outdoor Recreation NOVEMBER 1961 50 CENTS



Fun at the Foot of the Falls See Page 28

The Stewardship of Our Public Land



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NAMES TO REMEMBER

Bob Lattimore, Steve Romero, Amadeo Trujillo, Chris Zamora, Jim Perry, John Stevenson, Merrill Richards, Jack Crellin, L. A. Pritchard, Barrie Hood, Leon Hill, A. J. Garner, and Gary Cagill. To these fine Forest Service guides at Santa Fe, AFA says, "Thanks!"

American FORESTS

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COVER

Larry Jensen enjoyed a pleasant day fishing the Falls River in Yellowstone National Park and had the thrill of hooking fighting trout amidst little touched water and forest. Easily accessible Cave Falls is open to everyone, but off the beaten path and Larry did not encounter another angler all day long. See story.

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Cutting truck haul road to grade, this Oregon logging company shatters "blue rock" with a TD-25 ripper. Planet Power-steering gives positive, full-lower, full-load control—even on adverse footing. Here, ripping deepens effects of blasting by three feet—saves 10% to 20% on time and dynamite cost!





President Stands Pat on Wilderness Bill Directors Set Up Special Public Lands Committee

LLIED conservation organizations were out in force at Santa Fe with one prime objective-to put The American Forestry Association over into the column of Wilderness Bill proponents. To paraphrase Mr. K, the conservationists admit that the position of the AFA on the bill is a "bone that sticks in their throats." The AFA is the "only national conservation group holding out against the bill," they told AFA members again and again at Santa Fe. Also, they make no bones about the fact that the bill faces a rougher time in the House than it did in the Senate. "We need AFA to help put the bill across," proponents kept repeating.

They failed. The AFA quite obviously wasn't being steam rollered by anyone. President Don P. Johnston took particular exception to one phase of the proposed tactics as outlined by the bill's proponents. They said, "We admit we don't like some of the amendments that have been tacked onto the bill, but let's get it passed first and then go back and

amend it later."

O tempora! O mores!

This shocked President Johnston. Calling the officers, staff and key committee members together, he asked, "What is the matter with people that they can't say 'no' in ringing terms and make it stick? Have we been so brainwashed that we just follow any group that comes along willy-nilly like so many sheep? Since when has the AFA been concerned about anything — except whether the positions we take are right for forest conservation?

In speaking of the bill, President Johnston said, "If we are going to have a Wilderness Bill, let's have a good one and make the desired changes before and not after the bill is enacted. I still say the word 'system' should be deleted from the bill. I still say we should go from strength on a positive instead of a negative basis in setting up a program of orderly inclusion for wilderness



President Don P. Johnston, AFA

areas instead of blanketing them all in there in one jump.

"And what does the Forest Service think of this new proposal whereby the governors would be permitted to usurp some of the Service's perogatives?" President Johnston asked. "And why should the Federal Power Commission have any more perogatives in those areas than anyone else? And why shouldn't the taxpayers of this country be given all the time they may require to study the ORRRC report due in January, as we have contended all along? Is it a sin to ask for this privilege?

"It is my deep and abiding fear that this proposed bill, unless it is watched very carefully, will start the deterioration of the U. S. Forest Service as we have always known it," President Johnston said. "And what is the House going to do—is it going to sit there and be content with a mere veto say on these areas and thereby relinquish more of their time-honored rights? I for one hope the House will rise up and block this bill just the way it did the Farm Bill if our and their just requests aren't met."

The board took no formal action

on the Wilderness Bill although it is no secret that some members now feel AFA's previous requests have been met and are now supporting the bill. However, this means the board's previous action calling for specific amendments and holding off on any action until further study is made, is still in effect. As anticipated, AFA came in for some criticism at Santa Fe. For the second straight year a United States Senator called for more AFA activity on the Hill in Washington. Dr. Ira Gabrielson was another conservation leader who urged the association's executive vice president to "move that board of directors off dead center and get them moving."

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AFA Board Acts

However, this criticism didn't galvanize the board into action so much as a new series of park proposals and particularly an Interior proposal to establish a Sleeping Bear National Seashore on the northeast shore of Lake Michigan. As a result of these proposals, the board set up a special Public Lands Committee to report to the full board in February. The members are Stanley G. Fontanna, Dean, School of Natural Resources. University of Michigan, chairman; Vice President Edward P. Stamm, retired vice president of the Crown-Zellerbach Corporation, of Oregon; and Lloyd E. Partain, Director of Industry Relations, the Curtis Publishing Company, Pennsylvania.

At the same time, the board directed Chief Forester Kenneth B. Pomeroy to lay aside temporarily his other duties to make on-the ground investigations of proposed park areas, which reports will be directed to the committee to assist it in its work. Mr. Pomeroy proceeded without delay to Utah where he started sounding out local sentiment regarding a proposed Canyon Lands National Park in Southeastern Utah.

(Turn to page 60)

EVENTY-four AFA riders, some of them on a Trail ride for the Ufirst time, came out of the Pecos Wilderness on Oct. 1. All were pleased with their experience and some vowed to take one or more of the regularly scheduled AFA wilderness trips in coming years and to work hard for wilderness preservation. The following night the riders and many others packed the St. Francis Auditorium for a showing of "Wilderness Trail," the Forest Service produced film of an AFA Trail Ride in the Bridger Wilderness Area of Wyoming. Some asked that it be shown twice but time did not permit. As a result of taking the Pecos one-day ride directed by Elliott Barker, of Santa Fe, some riders urged that a Trail Ride become an annual feature of AFA Annual Meetings with one urging that all four days of a future meeting be devoted to nothing except trail riding, "For beauty is a multiple use, too," the rider said.

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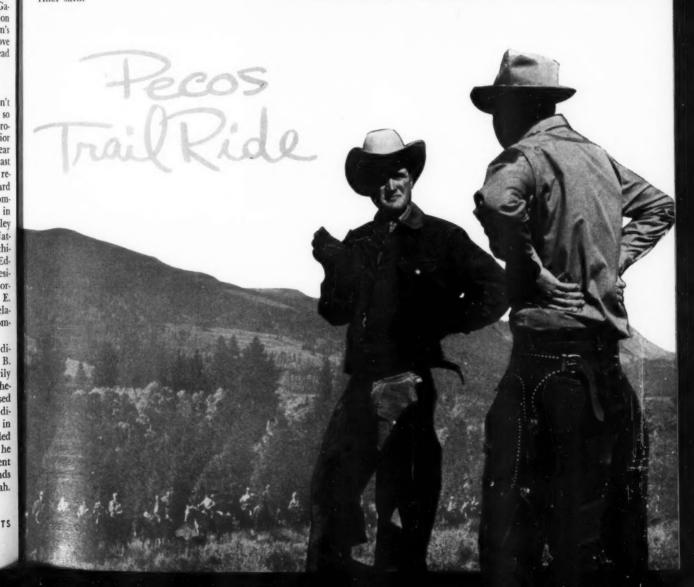
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Above, Elliott Barker chats with one group of AFA riders on the Pecos. Below, riders ride toward Hamilton Mesa. Foreground, two "real cowboys" in their chaps







America's dwindling forest land and growing population with its increasing demand for recreation land is creating present and future woodland problems. This prompted the remark at the AFPI Land Use Conference. "You can't see the forest for the people."

es G fo fo ch b a d in p d n a o d s c h



GROWING RECREA

OMPETITION for land, increasing costs and diminishing returns on our woodlands, plus the fantastic growth of recreational needs and the mounting public demand for recreational use of private land emerged as the favorite topics and targets of speakers assembled in Washington, D. C., for the "Forest Land Use Conference" sponsored by the American Forests Products Industries, Inc.

The two-day conference, the first of its kind, met at the Shoreham Hotel, September 21-22, to consider the growing role of the nation's forest land in serving the economic, social, and spiritual needs of an increasing population. Among the leaders and experts representing government, industry, labor, conservation groups and

other public interest organizations, were Luther Hodges, The Secretary of Commerce; Richard E. McArdle, Chief of the U.S. Forest Service; George A. Garratt, Dean of the Yale University School of Forestry; Bernard L. Orell, Vice President of the Weyerhaeuser Company; Paul L. Phillips, President of the United Papermakers and Paperworkers Union, AFL-CIO; and The American Forestry Association's Dr. Wilson Compton.

A conclusion of the conference was that the big job in conservation is to coordinate all of the various uses of our natural resources and learn how to make limited lands continuously furnish economic and social benefits for owners and the nation. However, there was some question as to the accuracy of statistics and predictions

about our future need for woodlands and woodlands products; agreement was almost unanimous that needs will increase while the acres of woodlands will decrease. The question remained, "How much?" The unknown quantity is the big obstacle hampering attempts to bring about general agreement among the various users of forest lands—government, industry, conservation and recreation groups and other interested parties—on the exact direction our future land use and resource use program should take. Most participants agreed that it was doubtful that unanimous agreement would ever be achieved among the many and varied interests, but that a great effort must be made to work out the most harmonious and cooperative multiple use program possible.

One point, repeated throughout the conference and especially stressed by the conference keynote speaker, Dr. George A. Garratt, dealt with the competitive efforts for forest land use. Dean Garratt warned that "competition for the use of forest land, already keen in many areas, is clearly destined to become more and more intense as both public and private demands for forest-based goods and service increases at an accelerated rate. There is no doubt that public use of private lands for hunting, fishing, and other forms of recreation will continue to expand. The growing appreciation of this situation by industry is quite encouraging and should be strengthened, not merely as a matter of good public relations, but basically as a defense against the extreme forms that might otherwise be taken by the ultimate threat of eminent domain. The situation calls for full and rational consideration of all the facets of forest land use by all groups concerned for in a real sense the problem is everybody's business. Today's forest acreage is all we have now, and more than we shall have in the future. We must supply defense areas—now occupying some 23,000,000 acres— "may be expected to increase to 29,000,000,"" he said. "Parks and wildlife refuges will expand from the present 28,000,000 to 47,000,000 acres. All told, approximately 81,000,000 acres of forest and agricultural land are expected to be taken out of production for these special, single-purpose uses over the next 40 years."

After Dean Garratt's speech set the tone of the conference, John Hinman, President of AFPI, Inc., turned the rostrum over to Bernard L. Orell, the Vice President of the Weyerhaeuser Company, who was moderator of the

three discussion panels.

"Use of Public Lands"

The speakers on the first panel discussed "Use of Public Lands." The first speaker, Richard E. McArdle, Chief of the U.S. Forest Service, said, "All the problems I'm



going to talk about are the result of more and more people wanting more and more products and services from public lands. We will not solve these land-use problems to the complete satisfaction of every group of people wanting to use the national forests. Yet we must try to solve them in the best possible way, for the national forests should do their full share in meeting the needs of the American people." One concern of the

users of national forest timber, he went on, is "fear that top leadership of the Forest Service is forgetting, or at

TION LAND

the future needs of a growing population for forestderived services from a land-base that is actually diminishing to provide land for non-forest use."

As a forecast of the near future, the Yale dean said that by the year 2000 "the overwhelming majority of Americans will live in urban areas." This urbanization will slice away another 24,000,000 acres of disappearing productive land. The nation's highway system, which entails 42,000 miles of new interstate roads, he said, "will remove about 5,500,000 acres of productive land from agriculture and forestry use during the present decade alone."

Public and private water impoundments will claim another 15,000,000 acres by the year 2000, and national

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Optimistic and confident Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges forecast bright business prospects

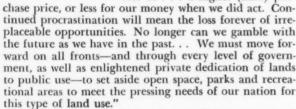


least neglecting, timber management and has gone overboard in favor of recreation. In recent years recreational use of the national forests has increased more rapidly than any other use. We are moving aggressively to catch up with our recreation load, and we intend to move still more aggressively in this direction. None of this means that we have any intention of neglecting timber production as a major objective of national forest administration. Every part of our timber management job also has been stepped up and will continue to be stepped up.

"I have heard references to a 'feud' that is alleged to exist between the Forest Service and the National Park Service. There is no feud. There is considerable feuding going on among the folks who have strongly conflicting opinions about whether certain lands should be in national park or national forest status. The National Park Service and the Forest Service have had some policy disagreements just as both have had with other agencies. I suggest you keep in mind that the National Park Service and the Forest Service are agencies of long standing and good repute, that both are in the recreation business and are going to be in this business for a long time to come."

The second speaker, Conrad L. Wirth, Director of the National Park Service, said, "The growing and changing national needs have multiplied the demand for the many

services provided by public lands. The job of meeting those demands in the years ahead is assurance that of land problems there will be no end. The use of these lands will be the subject of continuing debate and competition among the various users," he added, "but the competition itself could be the incubator of solution to some of the problems. . . In the past . . . our procrastination cost us . . . a higher (land) pur-



Pennsylvania's state forests are proof that state-owned lands can be managed to serve all the people of the state, according to Ralph C. Wible, Pennsylvania state forester.

"We believe that the state forests and parks should work for the people. To develop, protect and manage these resources simply for themselves would be non-inspiring, non-objective, non-productive and unchallenging. Today, people are closer to the forests than ever before. Rising appetites for raw materials, timber and water—plus increasing demands for recreation, impose new requirements upon public foresters. Foresters occa-

sionally are accused of managing the forests for the sake of the forests alone. . . . With the impact of our spreading population and its needs, I'm sure no forester today would deny that 'people stand between him and the forest.' It is therefore wasteful to think of managing our natural resources for a single use."

Undoubtedly the most charming panelist was Mrs. J. Campbell Palmer, III, chairman of the Civic Development Committee of the National Council of State Garden



Clubs, Inc. She stated, "I... firmly believe in the multiple use concept of land management—the greatest good for the greatest number.... Scientists, engineers, professional conservationists—men of vision and integrity—have the know-how to meet the challenge of the years ahead. But funds and policy must be provided by an understanding public with equal vision and integrity. We must awaken from ignorance.

indifference and irresponsibility . . . and give voices, votes and action to programs which guarantee a future for this generation and those to follow. . . . The women are ready to do their part."

Howard Zahniser, executive secretary of the Wilderness Society, expressed the belief that preservation of wilderness should be one of the nation's established land



policies. "It will require no new land-administering agency, no land transfers, and will involve no interference with any other program or interest. . . National forests are multiple use areas. That means that each area yield the combination of uses including watershed protection, recreation, scientific research, and others that are consistent with wilderness preservation. Fishing and biggame hunting are important parts

of the recreation use of national forest wilderness, as also are pack trips, hiking, and camping. Timber cutting and building, as contrary example, do not fit into such a combination and are excluded from areas set aside as wilderness. Less than seven percent of the national forests preserved as wilderness has been set aside by the Forest Service . . . with a total acreage of 14,802,528."

In contrast Hardin R. Glascock, Jr., forest counsel for the Western Forestry and Conservation Association, and the final speaker on the panel said, "Current rate of with-



drawal of public lands for restricted or exclusive use is alarming. If there is need for further reservation of forest land exclusively for recreation uses, that need must exist for small tracts close-in to densely populated areas of the nation. . . Too often recreation is held to be incompatible with commodity uses and to be a use which does not require accessibility. And commodity uses are frequently deprecated as 'com-

mercial uses,' implying they are narrow special-interest uses rather than the public-interest uses and necessities which of course they are. . . Thus we hear population projections used to justify larger further withdrawals (of timberlands) exclusively for limited recreational use. Recreation is sometimes treated in a vacuum where competing uses of the land are conveniently brushed aside."

The American Forestry Association's Dr. Wilson Compton, whose complete speech was printed in the AMERICAN FORESTS October issue, recalled that "The American Forests October issue, recalled that "The American Forests".



Two especially charming guests of the 224 who attended the AFPI conference were AFPI Women's Affairs director, Rosalie Koch and chairman of the Civic Development Committee, National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc., Mrs. J. Campbell Palmer III



estry Association never took sides in the so-called 'political wars' which to some extent divided forestry and forest industry over a quarter century. But it staunchly supported a succession of constructive steps which today may be said to constitute our national forest policy founded in deliberate and informed public and private cooperation."

At a luncheon presentation, **Ben G. Rhodes**, *Director of Public Information for AFPI*, gave a slide-talk explaining AFPI's purpose and activities such as "Tree Farms," "Keep America Green," and "Busy Acres."

"Use of Large Private and Industrial Holdings"

Following the luncheon, in a panel on "Use of Large Private and Industrial Holdings," O. G. Traczewitz,



Chief Forester of the Southern Division of the International Paper Company, explained the position of the large industries with heavy investments in forest land and a great degree of responsibility to their large number of employees. He said, "Like any other enterprise, the wood-using industry is in business to make money.

The way . . . (it) makes money, and at the same time, performers the manufacture for makes the same time, performers the manufacture of the same time, performers the manufacture of the same time, performers the manufacture of the same time, performers the same tim

forms a necessary service for our society, is by converting trees into a variety of useful, salable products . . ., they (the firms) are tied to the forest because of their dependency upon it. They cannot afford the risk of building a fifty or seventy-five million dollar paper mill in the mere hope that someone, somewhere will see to it that enough pulpwood is supplied to keep that mill running day and night to make that in-

vestment pay. That is why an industry like mine—the paper industry—is in the forestry business at all... To insure the multiple use benefits of their forests to the greatest number of people, I know of no other industry so willing to go the extra mile."

The President of the United Papermakers and Paperworkers Union, AFL-CIO, Paul L. Phillips, said, "A large number of companies, but by no means all, permit their



employees to use company lands for recreational purposes. A few companies, here and there, permit access by the public at large... In my opinion, any company which has control over a large tract of land suitable for outdoor recreation purposes has an obligation to make it available. If not to the public at least to its employees. As more and more acreage is absorbed by private owners, I believe the resentment of the public

will become more and more bitter."

Joseph L. Fisher, President of Resources for the Future, Inc., said, "Undoubtedly during the coming decade it will be desirable and probably necessary to make even



greater use of the large private forest holdings for public recreation. . . It may be questioned whether the private companies can or should continue to provide such recreation freely. The establishment of reasonable fees for recreational use might be fairer to the owners and would probably lead to still further improvement in the facilities and services. . . Fees could be established which

would cover the direct cost of recreational facilities and protect owners against damage suits, incendiarism, the cost of roads specifically for recreation, and the handling of refuse."

(Turn to page 49)

THE ARIZONIAN



Giant birthday cake was presented to Senator Hayden (right) at Santa Fe on his 84th birthday. With him is Secretary of the Interior Udall



Senator Hayden examines his AFA Distinguished Service Award. Kibitzers are Rep. Montoya, Senator Clinton P. Anderson, and Sec. Udall



Dr. Wilson Compton (left) led audience of 500 singing "Happy Birthday" for the veteran Senate leader who calls Arizona home

pening session of AFA's 86th Annual Meeting at Santa Fe, New Mexico, was turned into a big birthday party on Oct. 2 when the association presented its Distinguished Service Award to Senator Carl Hayden, of Arizona, on his 84th birthday.

Senator Hayden was called the "leading architect of forestry appropriation measures" by AFA President Don P. Johnston, who presided at the ceremony and presented the Senator with a plaque and a giant birthday cake. The presentation brought the audience at Santa Fe's St. Francis Auditorium to its feet as it sang "Happy Birthday To You" led by Dr. Wilson Compton, chairman. The audience was accompanied on the pipe organ by Mark Davis, of The Church of the Holy Faith in Santa Fe.

Senator Hayden is the second member of the U. S. Senate to receive the award. The first award for conservation service over and above the call to duty was made by AFA in 1948 to Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas. Senator Hayden's acceptance address at Santa Fe is published on page 13 of this issue. As chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Senator Hayden has figured prominently in every major forestry advance for several decades.

Senator Hayden was born in 1877 at Hayden's Ferry, now Tempe, Arizona, which was named after his father. When Arizona was admitted to the Union in 1912. Senator Havden was elected to the House of Representatives, where he served 15 years. In 1926, he was elected to the Senate, where he has served ever since and has set a record for continuous service of 49 years and nine months. The AFA citation said, "No other man in history has placed his stamp on practical forestry progress so consistently, so well, and for so long a time."

The list of influential leaders who flocked to the platform to congratulate Senator Hayden on the award reads like a Who's Who in American public affairs and conservation. On the platform with him were Secretary of the Interior Udall, himself an Arizonan, Senator Clinton P. Anderson, of New Mexico, and Governor Edwin L. Mechem, of New Mexico.

(Turn to page 60)





By ALBERT G. HALL

MANY CONSERVATION MATTERS WERE CONSIDERED

by the First Session of the 87th Congress, with the principal emphasis being placed on recreation, water and wildlife. Several presidential messages to Congress reiterated Democratic campaign promises and set the stage for the introductions of bills to carry them into effect.

A VIGOROUS SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
pledged to support the Presidential
recommendations, opened up a campaign
that had started comparatively weakly
in the previous Administration for a
new concept in land use—a concept of
federal responsibility for recreational opportunities for all citizens,
for retention of public domain lands
in federal ownership, for acquisition
of private lands for public uses. That
the program is gaining momentum rapidly none can doubt.

wood FIBER PRODUCTION ON PUBLIC LANDS, including the national forests, while still of recognized economic importance, became just one of many uses and services, each statutorially decreed to be of equal importance. While the multiple use act, applying to national forests, had been passed by the previous Congress, implementation of the act gained momentum during the 87th Congress.

THE TERMS "MULTIPLE USE" AND "BALANCED USE"
will be found scattered through almost
every Congressional pronouncement on
forestry and conservation. And, as
the Congress drew toward its adjournment, several bills were introduced,
at the request of the Department of the
Interior, to establish and direct multiple use on the lands administered by
its Bureau of Land Management.

THE NATIONAL LAND RESERVE, ANOTHER NEW term, emanated from the Department of the Interior. In effect, this would apply to those public domain lands that may be reserved from private entry, and made part of a permanent federal estate.

SHORELINE AREAS—OCEAN, LAKE, AND RIVER—became a focal point for recreational planners. Significant was the author-

ization of the Cape Cod National Seashore, followed almost immediately by a supplemental appropriation of \$2,-250,000 to implement the act. This has spurred the proponents of other such areas—Point Reyes in California, Padre Island in Texas, Oregon Dunes, Indiana Dunes, Pictured Rocks in Michigan, to name a few. The Senate passed the Point Reyes bill authorizing \$14 million for the acquisition of 53,000 acres. House action has been delayed until the next session.

A STUDY OF SHORELINE AREAS HAS BEEN AUTHORized by the Senate. The measure would
authorize \$400,000 each to the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary
of Agriculture, for an investigation
of action needed to preserve shorelines, and, in the case of the Department of Agriculture to identify national forest areas bordering oceans,
lakes, or rivers which should be preserved or developed. The bill also
proposes \$10 million to assist the
states in purchasing shoreline areas.
It is expected that the House will approve the bill in the second session.

standing was settled temporarily so far as the Senate is concerned by the passage of Senator Anderson's bill, S. 174. House consideration of the bill has been delayed pending, among other things, the report of the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, now scheduled for January, 1962. In the meantime the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs is holding hearings in some of the western areas most intimately concerned with the economics of wilderness area reservations.

OTHER PARK MEASURES PENDING AT THE CLOSE
of the session were those for the Great
Basin, 123,000 acres in Nevada; Great
Salt Lake, Utah; Prairie National
Park, 60,000 acres in Kansas; Needles
Recreational Area, 75,000 acres in
Utah; Ozark Rivers National Monument,
113,000 acres in Missouri; Ice Age
National Park, Wisconsin; and Canyon
Lands National Park, 300,000 acres in
Utah. In addition, several lesser

proposals have been expressed in bills before the Congress. A number of other possibilities, such as federal acquisition of the Allagash area in Maine, and transfer of certain national forest lands to national park status are being readied for consideration next year. The forestry subcommittee of the House Committee on Agriculture visited several areas in the Northwest in early October to seek local comment on whether the Forest Service or the Park Service should administer major recreation ventures on the national forests.

ON THE WATER FRONT, CONGRESS AMENDED THE
Federal Water Pollution Control Act to
place the federal program under the
Department of Health, Education and
Welfare, to increase the authorization for federal grants to municipalities for waste treatment plants from
\$50 million annually to \$80 million in
1962 and to \$100 million by 1964.
Federal enforcement power was extended
to all navigable waters.

THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMPACT AUTHORization was enacted. The act is unique
in that the federal government is authorized to enter the compact as an
equal partner with each of the states
of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey,
and Delaware, except on navigation
questions in which the federal government remains supreme. The act is a
broad one, involving not only water,
but all related land resources in the
Delaware drainage.

A WATER RESOURCES BILL THAT WILL AFFECT ALL natural resources is proposed in the "Water Resources Planning Act of 1961, " providing for a Water Resources Council composed of the Secretaries of the Interior, of the Army, of Agriculture, and of Health, Education and Welfare, to guide river basin planning; for Presidential establishment of a river basin planning commission for each major river basin; and for federal assistance to the states in water resources planning. A joint hearing was held on the measure by the Senate Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and the Committee on Public Works. An Administration measure, many of the recommendations and proposals stem from studies made over the past several years by the Senate Select Committee on Water Resourcs. Because the proposal is so far reaching, and because it would vest a major portion of water and related resource responsibility in the federal government, the bill is expected to be quite controversial.

WETLANDS ACQUISITION FOR MIGRATORY WATERfowl Conservation through the use of Duck Stamp revenues has been authorized. The measure permits the use of up to \$105 million over a 7-year period for land and water acquisitions to be repaid to the Treasury from 75 per cent of Duck Stamp net receipts. This is a measure that has been before many Congresses. Its passage is a hard won victory for wildlife conservationists.

FOREST SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS, APPROVED at \$209 million, an increase of \$49 million over the previous year showed significant increases in "recreation and public use" and in "wildlife man-Reforestation and stand agement." improvement was singled out of the Forest Service long-range program and raised from \$4.5 million in 1961 to \$12.7 million for fiscal year 1962. Also, as a step toward the long-range program, forest research funds were increased, the most, percentage-wise, being for construction of research facilities: \$5.2 million for 1962. as contrasted with \$1.1 million for 1961.

FORESTRY AND CONSERVATION BILLS, AND COngressional action thereon, show a pattern that seems to emphasize more than ever before, the non-commodity aspects of resource management—a leaning primarily toward federal provision or assurance of public recreational outlets. Is this just a fad? Will something else be given priority in the next session or in future Congresses? Is it a matter of catching up in an area which may have been neglected in the past? Possibly the second session of the 87th Congress may provide an answer.

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PLANS TO CONSTRUCT A SEWAGE PLANT ON THE Maryland side of the Potomac River opposite Mt. Vernon, Washington's home, triggered such a chain reaction in the closing days of Congress that both Houses approved resolutions by Senator Clinton P. Anderson and Representatives Wayne Aspinall and John P. Saylor to place a legal blanket over the land where the three-story plant was to be erected. The bill appropriates no money to purchase the area, but it does freeze the status quo and authorizes the Department of the Interior to seek scenic easements. The plan to build the plant as announced by the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission incurred the displeasure of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association and other prominent Washington area women who have been working to preserve the Mt. Vernon area as Washington knew it. One of the association's members, Mrs. Frances P. Bolton, of Ohio, herself bought a portion of the Maryland property under discussion to insure that it would not be developed. Active in the fray was Mrs. Lilian Cromelin, former associate editor of AMERICAN FORESTS.

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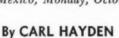
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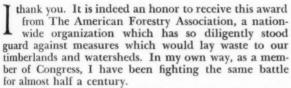
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A Forest Never Grows Old"

Remarks of Senator Carl Hayden, Arizona, upon receipt of The American Forestry Association's Distinguished Service Award at 86th annual meeting in Santa Fe, New Mexico, Monday, October 2nd, 1961.



U. S. Senator, Arizona



I am 84 years old today, which must seem like a long, long time to many of the younger delegates assembled here for the association's 86th convention. I am not going to say that 86—or 84—years is a short space of time. I would like to look ahead for a similar span, and to discuss an aspect of our federal forestry policy of interest to all of us-whether we come from the parched Southwestern deserts or the teeming pavements of the metropolitan East.

It is axiomatic to say that conservation of our resources is vitally important to every United States citizen, and doubly so to the citizens of tomorrow.

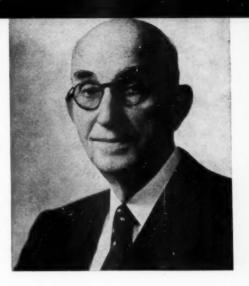
Just a few days ago, with these needs in mind, 24 of us in the United States Senate addressed a joint letter to the President, urging him to recognize the need for accelerated development of our national forests-to give more budgetary consideration to the Forest Service's lagging programs.

We believe one of these programs is of supreme importance-reforestation.

During the 9 months just concluded we in the Congress have occupied ourselves with many federal programs. Some, like national defense and space exploration, have the knack of quickly capturing the public's imagination and support. Others, like the Department of Agriculture's 12-year forest development program, have less appeal, but it may easily have greater long-range significance.

As most of us know, the national forests comprise a 185-million-acre property, a vast reservoir of diversified, but expendable natural resources. At present, the level of federal investment in these lands is something like one dollar per acre.

Early next year, the Kennedy Administration will submit to the Congress a new budget, the funds being requested for the fiscal year 1963. We 24 Senators, including the two who so ably speak for the State of New Mexico, are doing our best to persuade the President to re-



quest an additional 50 million dollars for the forestry program for 1963.

Thus far in the Department of Agriculture's 12-year forest development program the Congress has taken the initiative in providing funds beyond the budget request. Not only did we put the program into operation a year ahead of schedule, but in each of the two years we have

added funds to the budget estimates.

We recognize that international tensions, and the resultant defense and security demands, have today created heavy pressures for economy in domestic programs, even when those programs are in reality essential investments which stimulate our productive vigor. But it is our belief that in resource development and conservation we will decide whether the Administration national goals are to be achieved. Actions taken to develop fully the national forests on schedule will constitute a significant step toward those goals.

For these reasons, we have urged the President to approve a budget request for the full amount-for the 238 million dollars as originally sought for the third year of

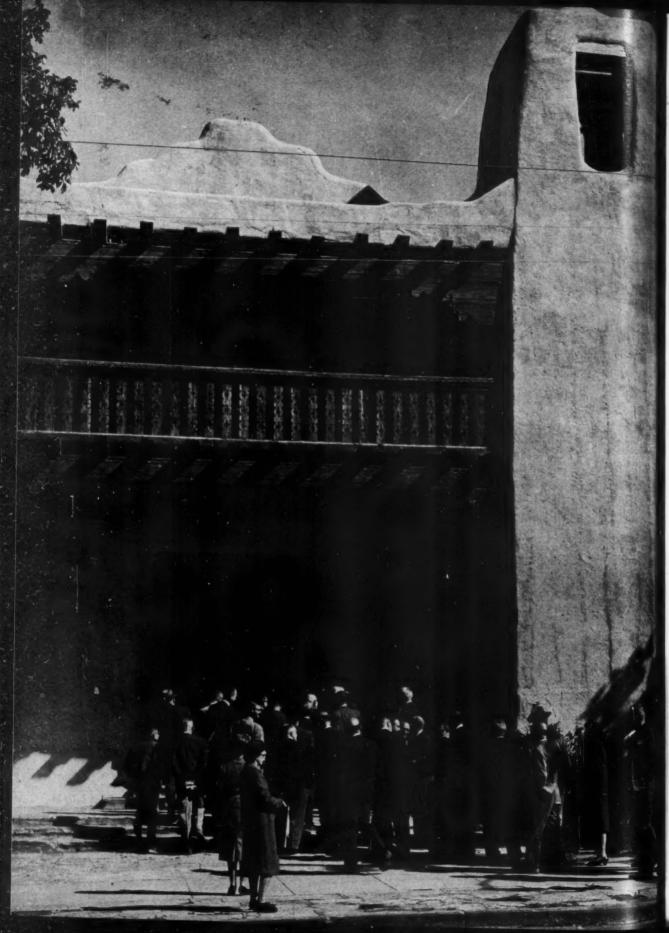
this national forest program.

I am not going to go into the step-by-step details of the program at this meeting today—I am sure you will hear more about it in your sessions here in Santa Fe. For now, it is sufficient to say that the latest surveys, the best available information, bring a realistic demand for higher investments in the fields of recreation, timber harvesting management, road and trail construction and the purchase of key tracts of private lands within the national

If the Administration follows our advice, there will be an immediate additional benefit I have not mentioned. This benefit is the acceleration of resource development in areas of labor surplus and low rural income. Nearly half of the Forest Service lands are in, or adjacent to, such areas, and the planned work would assist materially by relieving unemployment.

Over the next 84 years—or, for that matter, the next 840—what we do today will have a profound effect because we know that a properly managed forest will perpetually renew itself, that it will never grow old. We will work together to make certain there are youthful, vigorous timberlands for all the American generations to come.

I thank you again for this Distinguished Service Award and for this splendid birthday party.



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Left, AFA delegates file into St. Francis Auditorium, Museum of Fine Arts, for opening session 86th Annual Meeting. Above, interior view

All Convention Photos
By Vincent Finnigan

"Beaver National Forest,"
the smallest ever, becomes
part of Chost Ranch Museum
Campaign to add 99,289
additional acres to the
Santa Fe National Forest
launched at meeting

The Stewardship of Our Public Land

Santa Fe, New Mexico—Dedication of the smallest national forest in history and the launching of a campaign to add 99,289 more acres to the already-existing Santa Fe National Forest were highlights of the 86th Annual Meeting of The American Forestry Association here early in October

A one-and-a-quarter-acre "Beaver National Forest" was dedicated by Forest Service Chief R. E. McArdle as a part of the new Ghost Ranch Museum of the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Foundation at Abiquiu.

(See October issue AMERICAN FOR-ESTS.) The Chief goodhumoredly commented that he was authorizing the new forest in the name of "The American Forestry Association, the Pack Foundation and McArdle." This is probably illegal, he added, but he for one has never been greatly concerned with a few legal technicalities where a worthy cause is concerned.

However, Chief McArdle said he was "not interested" in the big Valle



With AFA at Santa Fe—Chairman Fred Kennedy, AFA President Johnston and Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall



Rep. Montoya, Senator Anderson, and Gov. Mechem, all from New Mexico, and Mr. Udall—who hails from Arizona

Grande (Baca Tract) that is now up for sale in the Jemez Mountains and which is surrounded on three sides by the Santa Fe National Forest. But The American Forestry Association, which had been startled earlier in the week by headlines in an influential New Mexico newspaper that the area was being proposed as a park, urged McArdle that he take it anyway in the name of multiple use. A formal resolution adopted by AFA's Board of Directors stated:

"There now exists for the first time an opportunity to apply intensive multiple use management to an important watershed in the Jemez Mountains of New Mexico. Proper use and administration of the area can contribute to public interest and the greater economic use of the entire region. This opportunity arises from the desire of the present owners of Valle Grande (Baca Location No. 1) to sell their interests in 99,289 acres of wildlands. This tract is surrounded by federal lands. The Santa Fe National Forest com-



Dr. R. E. McArdle dedicates "Beaver National Forest" at Ghost Ranch Museum at Abiquiu

prises three sides and the Atomic Energy Commission the fourth. Consequently, it has been necessary for the public through the U. S. Forest Service to provide fire prevention for the tract for half a cen-

"For many years this tract has made important economic contributions to the economy of the region. It has yielded timber harvests since 1936 and provided forage for thousands of cattle and sheep. In addition, downstream ranchers have been able to irrigate 3,340 acres with water from this watershed. During this period, however, the public has been consistently excluded from all forms of recreational use-this despite the fact that a rapidly-increasing population is demanding more recreational outlets of all types.

"This recreational demand can be met under intensive multiple use while at the same time retaining and improving the present economic uses including financial support of local county governments.

"THEREFORE, BE IT RE-SOLVED, that The American Forestry Association recommends consolidation of the Valle Grande inholdings into the Sante Fe National Forest.

Multiple Use Stressed

Later it was revealed that the park proposal was not as all-inclusive as had been anticipated. In a departure from his prepared address presented to the association on October 4, Senator Clinton P. Anderson said that as a result of a conference with Secretary of the Interior Udall in his home, it was revealed that Interior was interested in only a quarter of the tract-an area adjacent to the Bandelier National Monument. It was fully agreed that the remaining three-quarters are more suitable for multiple use management, Senator Anderson said.

In a multiple use address at "Beaver National Forest," Chief Mc-Ardle said that the lunch AFA members would eat, the clothing they wear, the housing that protects them from the storm-just about everything they use except shrimp comes from the land and that there is no place else to get these materials.

More people will need these things as time goes on, the Chief continued, with twice as many stomachs to fill and twice as many people to clothe and house. These necessities will continue to come from the land-even as our land base continues to shrink.

"We are not an aggressor nation nor are we likely to be," Chief Mo-Ardle said. "At the same time our land base is shrinking and will continue to do so. It is important that people understand this. People simply must understand it and especial ly those in our cities. They need to know where these products come from. They must be made to understand there is no surplus of forest land anymore. This raises the valid question, why obtain only one use from our land when we can and will gain three or four?"

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The Pack Forestry Foundation was praised by McArdle for its efforts to tell this important story as exemplified in the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum at Tucson and the Ghost Ranch Museum at Abiquiu The designer of both projects, William H. Carr, was singled out by McArdle for special praise. "I only wish we could multiply this man 1,000 times," he said.

Secretary Udall Pleases

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall made his initial appearance before the association at Santa Fe in presenting the keynote address in St. Francis Auditorium. (See text of Mr. Udall's address on page 18.)

Both officers and members said they were impressed by the Secretary's vigor and his knowledge of valid multiple use principles as set forth for future operations of the Bureau of Land Management. In support of the new Secretary was the largest contigent of Interior personnel ever to attend an annual meeting of the AFA and their handsome exhibits were a hit of the meeting.

Welcoming address was made by Governor Edwin L. Mechem, of New Mexico, who devoted most of his talk to wilderness legislation.

Governor Mechem said:

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"Naturally we have followed with interest and justifiable concern the deliberations of Congress on legislation to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System. The legislation being considered would put about 600,000 acres of wilderness areas and 40,000 acres of wild area in New Mexico in the Wilderness Preservation System. In addition,

there would be provisionally included in the system about 375,000 acres of forest land in New Mexico presently designated as primitive areas and a substantial portion of the 195,000 acres in the Carlsbad Caverns National Park and the White Sands National Monument.

"We are anxious to prevent having all of the wilderness in New Mexico changed by commercial activity. We want to preserve some of these areas for the enjoyment of all of the people of the United States. The first area for the preservation of wilderness in the national forest was established in the Gila National Forest in New Mexico in 1924.

"We are appreciative of the concern of the Congress with this problem. I am confident that careful cooperation, study, and planning by the states and federal government can lead to the optimum development of the water, mineral, timber, and grazing resources of the United

The Stewardship of Our Public Lands

States without seriously interfering with the recreational, historical, and scientific benefits of these areas.

"The legislation currently being considered is a vast improvement over the bills that were being considered five years ago. In particular, the increased discretion that the more recent bills would give the executive in the administration of the wilderness system."

Broad Application Asked

"If wilderness legislation is enacted, the language and the legislative history of the law should make it clear that the discretion allowed the executive branch should be

(Turn to page 61)

Sheep at Ghost Ranch Lookout on smallest national forest





Multiple use is explained by talking beaver at smallest national forest consisting of one and a quarter acres

Figurines of campers, picnickers, woodsmen and grazing animals are delightful features among trees and grass



"DISTANCE IN THEIR EYES"

By STEWART L. UDALL

Secretary of the Interior

Remarks of Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, The American Forestry Association Convention, St. Francis Auditorium, Santa Fe, New Mexico, October 2, 1961.

Yesterday I saw Secretary Freeman, about this time of day. He told me that because of overriding commitments, and he has many all over the globe, he would not be able to make your convention this year, but he hoped to next year. He wanted me to convey that to you.

I must, since I am so deeply in his debt myself and since the occasion is appropriate, pay my own little tribute to the man we honor today, Senator Carl Hayden.

Senator Hayden has broken every record for service in the United States Congress. He holds every record for service both in length and, some of us think, in quality. There is only one he needs to break and I told him this morning that God willing and the people of Arizona next year give him another term, he will break Senator Green's record and be the oldest man to serve in the Senate.

His life and that of his father span the history of our republic. His father came here to Santa Fe from St. Louis and set up a trading place in 1848, 113 years ago. You don't hear as much about him as you hear about some of the more colorful people, such as Kit Carson. Nevertheless, he was one of the early pioneers and one of those who laid the foundations for the great commonwealth we have in this area; and I think it is most appropriate for Senator Hayden to come back here to the place where his father made his first venture, to stake out his first ground in the Southwest.

Senator Hayden has the saying, and he is a great judge of men, "There are two types of people in Congress, the work horses and the show horses." He has been a work horse, the quiet kind, always there to get the job done over the years; and

I don't know of any more appropriate award that could be made.

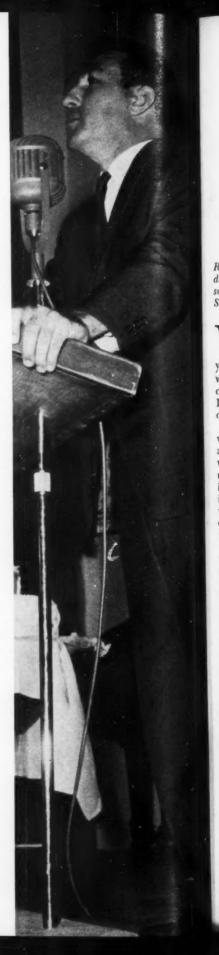
I think Carl Hayden is the greatest friend that conservation has in Congress—and if I were to pick the man who occupies second place, and we have him here also today, it would be New Mexico's own Clinton P. Anderson, because I think he has been one of the giants in the Congress and in the country in the whole field of conservation.

I read something in the newspaper last evening that causes some thoughts, and this is an appropriate place to make some comment on it. We have had in this part of the United States over the past couple of centuries many a man, some of whose names have taken their places in history, Father Escalante, Father Lamy and others.

A man died a couple of days ago whom I happened to know because he was from my part of Arizona, Father Berard. He was the Carl Hayden type of man, a doer, a quiet man and he worked for all of a long, long life time among the Indian people of this part of the Southwest. He left among them a mark of humanity, and of faith, that is one of the greatest monuments any man could leave. Bishop Byrne told me that they had taken him home to St. Michaels to his mission for burial where he belongs. In him too we have seen the passing of one great and good man of the Southwest.

I accepted this invitation because it was in a sense coming home and I haven't had much time the last eight months to return to my back yard. I grew up, as you know, in northern Arizona. About all I knew as a youngster was the delightful environment of the national forest country of Arizona and parts of New Mexico, and I think, although I won't offer myself as any example, that aside from all of the tangible values there is an intangible value in the forest and the wilderness and the out of doors that is closely related in the American character. I

(Turn to page 42)



CONSERVATION IS OUR CONSTANT TASK

By CLINTON P. ANDERSON

U. S. Senator, New Mexico

Remarks of Senator Clinton P. Anderson, The American Forestry Association banquet, La Fonda Hotel, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Oct. 4, 1961.

hen I first started to do community service work in Albuquerque more than forty years ago, I spent a good deal of time with the Boy Scouts and then became very much interested in a Big Brother movement launched by one of the local judges.

It was our task to work with boys who had become juvenile problems and were in the courts. The judge would parole a youngster to one of us and ask us to find ways of examining his outlook on life and changing his character. One of the pet devices employed was to ask a boy this question: "What do you do when you have nothing else to do."

I wonder if the people who send us to Washington are tempted to ask that question of us when the session is over and we approach what they believe to be our weeks of vacation! These weeks are never vacation, but if voters and organizations would take a look at what the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs completed during the last year, they might start asking us what we do when we have nothing to do.

Unfortunately, when I finished making a survey of the results of the first session of the 87th Congress, and specifically what the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs had done and what remained for it to do, about the only conclusion that seemed logical was that while we had been busy there seemed to be more work ahead of us than we had completed in the session just closed.

That is why I welcome the opportunity to visit with you tonight. The American Forestry Association is involved in many ways of the things that are in our path, and I want to talk with you about some of them because in the work that is to come, we will need your advice, your counsel, and your friendly assistance. Neither your organization nor the committees of Congress can afford to look back at accomplishments and contemplate a period of ease. The decline of every organization—of every civilization—has come when it basked in the twilight glow of past glories rather than in the rising sun of new challenges.

Politics has been defined as the science of compromise. That means that we have to explore every facet of every problem. We have to take all of the divergent viewpoints to see if we cannot bring them into some sense of balance and direction.

This is particularly true of recreation. I spent some time a year ago at Jackson Hole and at Yellowstone, and I could see conflicts between those who wanted mass recreation as against those who wanted a wilderness experience, between people who wanted to paddle a canoe in lazy waters and flamboyant youngsters who wanted to open the throttle of a speedboat, between commercial development and public use, between agencies of the government seeking the same attractive pieces of real estate, and I could realize that all of these disputes finally wend their way into the halls of Congress for reso-

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The Stewardship of Our Public Lands



Senator Clinton P. Anderson points up resource needs facing our nation



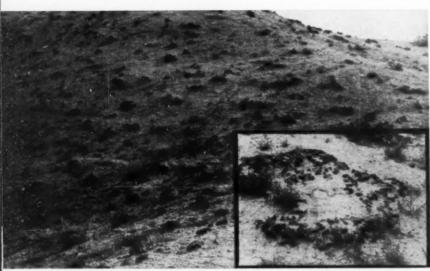
"Diablo" the bobcat—one of the stars of Hal Gras' "Animal Ark" from Tucson

Mrs. Herbert Hammond directs Santa Fe's outstanding English Bell Ringers



The Deserted Village

By JAMES B. CRAIG



CAUSE—Mancos shale hill that once supported a good stand of alkali sacaton. Over grazing by eattle and sheep is a cause of this loss

EFFECT—When the land is ruined erosion starts. Floods follow, Result is ghost towns like Cabezon—once a thriving community on Rio Puerco



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Where wealth accumulates, and men decay; Princes and lords may flourish, or

may fade;

A breath can make them, as a breath has made;

But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,

When once destroyed, can never be supplied. Goldsmith—"The Deserted Village"

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO-The turquoise sky of New Mexico smiled overhead but was now hidden by clouds of swirling dust. Our little AFA cavalcade of six motor cars had moved deeply into what may be the most dismal and deteriorated watershed in the U.S.A. This is the fourmillion-acre Rio Puerco area west of the Jemez Mountains, once called the "breadbasket" of the region and the hub of 16 thriving communities. Of these 16 villages on the once beautiful stream only five remain today, one-La Ventana -with one solitary The others are deserted. Right now, our party was skirting isolated Cabezon Mountain, the "Big Headed One," preparatory to stopping at the deserted village of the same name for lunch.

We visitors found it difficult to be lieve that this vast wasteland had once been green and verdant. Yet our guides from the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service assured us that this was the case. In years gone by, thriving villages of Spanish-Americans prospered along the stream. Small detention dams and some irrigation resulted in bumper crops of wheat and corn. Cattle and sheep grazed on lush ranges of alkali sacaton and chamiza. Churches rose on the prairie. Cool adobe inns were a fixture in every hamlet. A good life was enjoyed by all and there was happiness.

In more recent times New Mexico has had the dubious distinction of being the site for the explosion of the first atomic bomb. But an even more catastrophic bomb was triggered here many years ago when the fragile ecology of this region of scant rainfall was upset by the white man and his ever-increasing numbers of cattle and sheep. Actually, as Technician E. R. Smith explains it, two forces may have contributed to the spectacular vegetal breakdown.

One theory is that the forces of geologic erosion were all cocked and primed to do the job and that man's entry on the scene was all that was required to set off this explosion of nature. Other eminent students—and BLM and Forest Service experts are included in this group—place the entire burden of the blame squarely on man and his animals. As Mr. Smith states, possibly the true answer lies somewhere between these two schools of thought.

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At any rate, the deterioration was unbelievably rapid—a total of 70 years or the life span of a single man. At one time, range far removed from towns in the area came back briefly due to the repeated attacks of Apache raiders. But the menace of marauding Apaches was removed in the late 80's and livestock owners once again felt safe to graze the upper watersheds. Then the flash floods started coming, loaded with sediment

and resembling thick chocolate. The simple diversion dams of the settlers were washed out repeatedly. The last one, built several miles above Cabezon in the middle 1930's with WPA funds, and stoutly constructed of logs and rock, washed out some years later. And the tragic march of the soil was now on with a vengeance. According to Research Specialist E. J. Dortignac, of the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment station, between 600,000 and 800,000 acre-feet of soil has washed out of the Rio Puerco since 1885.

To look out over this barren land is unbelievably depressing. One cannot help but believe that a national disaster is in the making here if such conditions are permitted to continue and to grow. It may already be too late. Monstrous gullies -miniature Grand Canyons in which one could lose a four-story buildingare the result of vertical and pipe erosion. Much of the land, particularly on slopes, is completely bare. On other areas the cane cactus, rabbitbrush, prickly pear, yucca and juniper have taken over-all considered noxious to good range conditions and all poor soil binders with the possible exception of juniper.

The Stewardship of Our Public Lands

But perhaps the marvel of all this land poverty that confronted us as we drove toward deserted Cabezon is the presence of stout-hearted men who have refused to accept defeat and who are out there on the hot prairie day after day trying to reverse what some regard as an inevitable and unstopable trend. This doughty group includes men like H. W. Pearson, of the BLM, Ed Dortignac, of the Forest Service, and E. R. Smith, superintendent of the State Parks Department. They live with desolation here - the death of land - but they view it with the quiet detachment and optimism of men who know their jobs and who are still hopeful. Here and there along the trail, they point with quiet pride to their own efforts to reverse and quiet this mighty shift of soil. An occasional oasis of good private management - the ranch of Frank Bond is a notable one - is pointed out by the technicians as an example of what can be done in bringing back the range.

BLM turned out big delegation at Santa Fe (I to r front row) Fred Weiler, G. M. Kerr, Russell E. Getty, Lowell M. Puckett, Don Christman, Dwight Rettie. (Back row) Eugene Zumwalt, Karl S. Landstrom, and Neal Nelson



Those of us in our car discussed this quiet spirit of optimism on the part of these land managers as we drove into Cabezon. Our group consisted of Mrs. H. A. (Olive) Forbes, of Bellville, Ohio, and Magdalena, N. M., a teacher with a vast knowledge of plants and grasses, who maintains our land can be saved if men will only stop being such hogs, and two members of the Experiment Station staff, George Garcia and Miss Lois Harman.

For those of us out on that dusty plain, the deserted village of Cabezon became a symbol for all the land mistakes mankind should strive to avert in coming decades. Bleak and lonely beneath the brow of the towering rock formation that gave it its name, the windows and doors of the cool adobe homes gape open. Not a trace of those things that make a house a home remain. The habitability of what must have been a pleasant place along a cool stream has vanished without a trace. Even the "decent church," to quote Goldsmith again, has been marred beyond repair with its sanctuary and altar desecrated by the scribbled names of hunting parties and tourists. From the altar the pastor on countless Sunday mornings could look through the door of his church, straight as a surveyor's line, to Cabezon Mountain.

Outside, the community graveyard is in a similar state of disrepair and neglect. Tumbleweed blows over markers that are down and partially covered by dust and sediment. One grave only is in a fair state of repair —with a low white picket fence

around it. The marker inside bears the inscription "Father Donaciano Ramirez—1873-1959." This pastor was 86 years old when he died—the same age as The American Forestry Association. One imagines his must have been a marvelous story, yet no one in our party was familiar with his name or his life. Thus does erosion strip away the dignity of even our most venerable people.

What can be done—what is being done to check such waste of places and resources? While funds are meager and interest scant (farmers and ranchers down on the main trunk of the Rio Grande say, "let us have all the water—mud and all"), the forest and public domain technicians are making their bid to stay the soil and heal over the gullies at the lower elevations.

While research must provide the final answers, research has already provided a beginning. Something called "soil ripping" is providing one approach, albeit a temporary one. Using a Jayhawker soil ripper, technicians scarify the land where subterranean erosion is starting. The job is done by a D-8 tractor with a series of teeth that harrow furrows to a depth of 30 inches. The tiny channels hold and absorb water but their effectiveness declines unless accompanied by seeding of grasses and shrubs. As Ed Dortignac explains, "In essence, plants are miniature dams and eventually must be relied upon to hold the soil in place.'

On one section visited by our group, alkali sacaton and chamiza seed germinated on some plots survived the winter only to die in

the excessive heat and prolonged drought of May and June. Today, an excellent stand of grass and browse has been permanently established on two of the plots mulched with straw. This has provided an important "lead" but still more research is desperately needed.

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Experience and observation have led the BLM to conclude that the small detention dam is another inportant erosion checker, Mr. Pearson reports. The three functions of the detention dam are: 1) the temporary impoundment of flash floods; 2) when located at the head of gullies. the dam checks further surface and subterranean erosion; 3) sediment is impounded in the watershed near its origin. (This would seem to make further sense when it is recalled that sediment presently occupies one-fifth of the water storage capacity of Elephant Butte Dam further down the line.)

Earth dams constructed by BLM are comparatively small - 10,000 to 100,000 cubic yards-and cost around \$10,000 to \$15,000 each. As laid out and planned by the bureau, they provide protection in varying degrees to 6,000 acres-which boils down to a cost of approximately \$5 an acre. In planning for the restoration of the entire Upper Rio Puerco Community Watershed of 500,000 acres (of which 372,000 is in public domain), the cost would be approximately \$6 an acre, half of which would be for direct erosion control earthwork structures.

"In the Rio Grande watershed in New Mexico, we are not permitted to do waterspreading as a conservation measure," Mr. Pearson explained. "The New Mexico State Engineer considers that waterspreading places water to beneficial use and therefore, makes it subject to appropriation. Water is no longer available for appropriation in this watershed. Owing to the fact that we cannot respread water accumulated in a gully, we attempt, by various land treatment practices, to prevent such accumulation."

Deep ripping, of course, is one effective way of increasing moisture infiltration, reducing runoff, and, consequently, sheet and gully erosion

"And more moisture in the ground results in more forage," Mr. Pearson added.

Mr. Dortignac's research project on the other hand, has set up three reservoirs to calibrate a relationship among precipitation, veg-

Cooperators in land management—Chief R. E. McArdle, Forest Service, (1) and Director Karl S. Landstrom, of the Bureau of Land Management, right



etation, surface runoff, and sediment inflow. All three dams on the experimental watersheds were constructed above the heads of deep gullies and in each case have checked the headward progress of gully cutting. By observing rainfall, surface runoff and permitting grazing on two of the watersheds, the station hopes to shed new scientific light, in time, on this whole land complex and its management in terms of the watershed itself and its relationship to the lower downstream areas. Right now, the Rio Puerco produces 45 percent of the measured sediment in the Rio Grande which is a lot when considered that only 10 percent of water runoff comes from these elevations and that 90 percent comes from the snow packs and rainfall in the higher forested regions.

It is little wonder, therefore, that these two bureaus-the BLM and the Forest Service-working hand in hand on public domain contend that "we should put our house in order" and stop this juggernaut of erosion on the grazing lands before attempting to increase water yields at the higher elevations. As long as soil is on the march at the lower elevations, big dams below will continue to be

giant soil trap receptacles.

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Meanwhile, land technicians like Dortignac and Pearson are neither singing the blues nor crying for help as they continue to wage their grim battle to make uprooted land heal over, lay down, and produce cover. Rightfully, it seemed to AFA members, they are asking for UNDER-STANDING. To people living in such well-appointed cities as Santa Fe and Albuquerque, the menace of the Rio Puerco and its marching soil might seem somewhat far removed. And certainly that is the case in such distant cities as Washington,

But AFA members who saw this barren, heaving land were shocked and disturbed by the fact that what has already happened to Cabezon might, one day, even happen to an Albuquerque unless even more determined efforts are made to check this march of the soil at the point of origin. More than one observer out there on the Rio Puerco was heard to refer to Syria and other unfortunate lands - was frightened for the first time by the stark realization that it "might happen here."

Easterners - New Englanders in their green villages or Dutch farmers on their tidy farms-just can't im-

(Turn to page 31)

Udall Drives For Land Reform

The Stewardship of Our Public Lands



Chief Forester Pomeroy, of AFA, and Arthur N. Pack at Santa Fe

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—The effort by Secretary of the Interior Udall to revitalize the Bureau of Land Management by breaking the present hold of the National Advisory Council for Grazing was resumed here on Oct. 6

Pointing to the continuing deterioration of western range lands, BLM officials cite the pressing need for drastic reorganization and a stepped-up tempo of management of these lands. Stockmen indicate they will stand pat on their present membership on the Council but indicate any additional members are the Secretary's business. For 26 years the Council, composed of one cattleman and one sheepman from each of the 10 western range states plus three wildlife representatives, has exercised very strong influence over BLM, the custodian of 160 million acres of federal range land.

Secretary Udall took the first step last spring when he appointed himself as co-chairman of the Council. Then he secured an agreement to increase the number of wildlife representatives from three to 10, one from each state. Now there are strong hints that about half of the livestock representation might be replaced by people having other interests, such as water, mining, recreation

and agriculture. Such a change would be in line with a proposal to make BLM a multiple use agency. Several such bills were introduced during the closing days of the last session of Congress.

The writer, the sole representative of national conservation organizations at Salt Lake, attended by special invitation. Assistant Secretary John A. Carver, Ir., opened the meeting on a conciliatory note by rescinding certain amendments pertaining to the duties of the governmental co-chairmen. Then he reminded the Council of certain key facts:

First, the Taylor Grazing Act "is the law, and will remain so until Congress changes it . . . it is up to the administrators to administer the law, not make it or

change it."

Second, Section 7 of the Taylor Grazing Act authorizes the Secretary "to classify lands withdrawn for grazing 'which are more valuable or suitable' for agriculture or for any use other than grazing, or proper for acquisition by state selection, or homestead entry." In effect, this section "made grazing an auxiliary or subsidiary, rather than primary use of the public land."

Third, the "administrators can't abdicate their responsibili "administrators ties to advisory boards. Advisory

(Turn to page 43)

with the



Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Emerson, of California, prepare to ride the ski lift

Pack

at SANTA FE

F the "Land of Enchantment" had any lesson to impart to 500 visiting AFA members from every state in the Union it may have been that multiple use is a reality in the sense that both "beauty and board feet," to quote one prominent clubwoman present, are compatible under intelligent, sensitive management. Certainly the trip to the Santa Fe National Forest and the Ski Bowl convinced many that a number of forest uses can be blended together artfully to serve both economic and more esthetic uses. The Santa Fe, the visitors discovered, is truly the

playground of millions of people.

One thoughtful piece of writing that gained much circulation and comment at Santa Fe was an article in Landscape, a Southwest magazine, entitled "The Useful and Beautiful Forest," by Erhard Rostlund, of the Department of Geography, University of California. He contends we must give as high a priority to the preservation of beauty as the preservation of profit. The article received much favorable comment with many stating that the State of New Mexico, with its unlimited tourist attractions as well as its more economic pro-

grams, appears to be establishing a very favorable blend in this respect, On the basis of what visitors saw, some said they did not doubt that foresters will rise to the challenge they posed for themselves when they adopted the multiple use philosophy. One member present said, "I'm strong for multiple use, but what I am really interested in are these camping and recreation areas where I can take my family and relax. I feel these could be much improved and other campers agree with me. For one thing, the camps are not always in the nicest part of the forest, I've noticed."





Multiple use in action was viewed on Santa Fe Forest by Vice President E. P. Stamm (left), and President Johnston

Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Hornaday (right), congratulate President Pack of Pack Foundation on the Ghost Ranch Museum at Abiquiu



The Stewardship of Our Public Lands

Maria the Potter of San Ildefonso gave demonstration of her craft for AFA delegates from 50 states



Pueblo Indians gave AFA warm welcome—delighted all by their courtesy and a ceremonial dance of great dignity





Board Members on Parade— Front, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Merrem. Rear, Vertrees Young and Maurice Goddard

Handsome exhibits of Dept. of the Interior were center of much attention at 86th Annual Meeting of the AFA

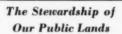




George Duthie, of Colorado, sneaks up to edge of big Abiquiu Dam to take camera shot of excavation beneath

AFA members relax in shade at Bandelier National Monument where they had lunch, went on tour of the ruins







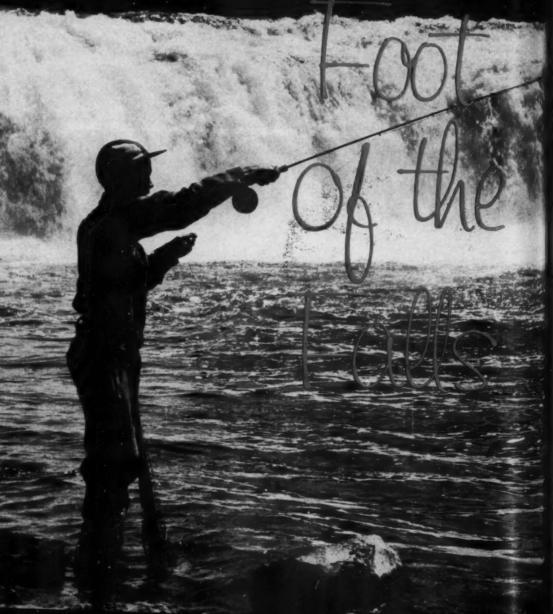
Mrs. Lina Wiedemer, of Appenweier/Baden, Germany, and Mr. and Mrs. William Huber, of Chicago, examine Forest Service multiple use display at Santa Fe

Former President and Mrs. W. S. Rosecrans and Mrs. DeWitt Nelson of California, applaud talk by Arthur N. Pack at Ghost Ranch



Fun

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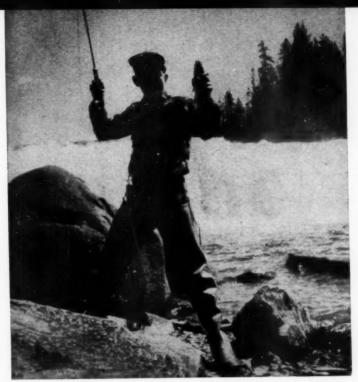
In the Yellowstone vacation country, beautiful Falls River, the second largest in the area, is easily accessible by car and has wonderful fishing, yet it remains practically unknown.

Rainbow trout abound, most of them weighing in under a pound, but with plenty of fight. Some of them have come up the North Fork of the Snake River, thence up the Falls River to a favorite spot, the Cave Falls.

A beautiful stretch of water, Cave Falls is just within the boundary of the southwest corner of Yellowstone National Park. It was named for a cave at the left side of the falls as you look upstream. In some places you can wade, for the water is neither too deep nor too rapid. But the river is fair-sized, averaging about 150 feet in width. The Yellowstone River is the only river in the park that is larger.

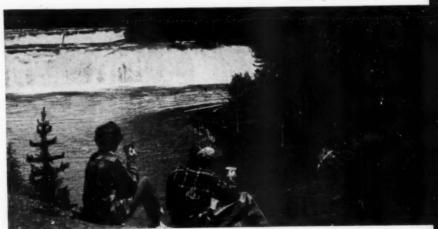
The cool misty spot of Cave Falls is a fisherman's dream and it was ideal for the author's son, Larry Jensen, who used a two-piece seven-and-one-half-foot bamboo rod with a single action reel, and a tapered line with plenty of backing. On his tapered leader he fastened a fly he created and tied himself. The fish he hooked were the fighting rainbows. Some he played and released, others he kept for the frying pan. It made for a wholesome and enjoyable half-day of fun at the falls—and during that time he did not see another fisherman.

Falls River and Cave Falls are little known because they are not connected with the main figure-eight road, known as the Grand Loop of the park. However, the falls is reached by a good all-weather road which ends at a small parking place just a short distance downstream from where the pictures were taken. The road to Cave Falls leaves U. S. 20 and 191 at Ashton, Idaho, about half way between the west entrance to the park (at West Yellowstone, Montana) and Idaho Falls, Idaho.



To judge by the smile, it must be the first eatch of the day for Larry

Photos by William E. Jensen



A cup of coffee midst the peaceful surroundings of Cave Falls (above). Larry ends a full day of fishing by registering his catch (below).

Comfortable accommodations are available at Ashton, West Yellowstone, and Idaho Falls.

There is no fishing license required, just the park permit. The park regulations govern the fishing at Cave Falls. The general fishing season in the park usually extends from May 30 through October 31. You should check with the park people for information on current fishing regulations.

Larry Jensen's last transaction of business for the day was one he enjoyed—registering his catch.



Conservation Is Our Constant Task

(From page 19)

Let me use a single bill as an example of this. There were a great many hearings plus a five-year debate on a Wilderness Bill. The original bill as introduced was vastly different from the bill which finally was reported to the Senate. All of the things wrong with the original legislation lived to haunt those of us who were trying to pass a more reasonable bill and gave us and many of you a great deal of concern.

It was no joy to me and to many of my colleagues to have The American Forestry Association last February suggest a delay in enacting the Wilderness Bill. You didn't exactly say it was a bad proposal, but you felt that action ought to wait until the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission had submitted its report and then, with that guidance in front of us, we could act with

I want to respond directly to that comment. I was the author of the bill under which the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission was established. I was appointed a member of the commission by Vice President Nixon and was put on

better judgment.

sion was established. I was appointed a member of the commission by Vice President Nixon and was put on the executive committee by vote of the commission membership. I have attended every meeting that I could possibly attend, and have read volumes of exhibits, pamphlets and reports. But I also sponsored S. 174, the Wilderness Bill. I can say to you that there was not, and never was intended to be, any link between these two legislative proposals.

More recently, in anticipation of the meeting of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission at Colorado Springs last week, I read again the tentative wilderness study made by the Wildlands Research Center of the University of California. Any person who had believed that the Congress should hold up all wilderness legislation until it received the benefit of the ORRRC wilderness study would have been placing his trust in a very slender reed.

I have neither desire nor intention of trying to convert The American Forestry Association and its representatives gathered here to the support of reasonable wilderness legislation. I only want to remind you that some statements seem to conflict. Before one forum, a timber group stated, "The nation's forests are now

growing substantially more wood volume than we are using." To Congress, the industry pleaded, "Don't lock up this great wilderness area, because we may need that four million acres of timber."

One Western Senator condemned the Wilderness Bill, and then tried to amend the Wilderness Bill to transfer immediately 241,000 acres now in the Uintas Primitive Area to become the High Uintas Wilderness Area. The late "Engine Charlie" Wilson was twitted for saying that what was good for General Motors was good for the country. Here was a suggestion that what was good for one state was not good for the rest of the country.

We encountered the often-expressed argument that the Congress must not surrender its jurisdiction over these wild, wilderness and primitive areas. That appeal puzzled me because when I was Secretary of Agriculture, I could, by the stroke of my pen, without consultation with the President or the approval of a single member of Congress, have transferred eight million acres of primitive area into permanent wilderness, and no power existed anywhere to stop me. Under the Wilderness Bill, these primitive areas can-not be converted into the wilderness system by mere fiat of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Congress will reconvene next January, and the Wilderness Bill will be before the House of Representatives. I urge The American Forestry Association to abandon its suggestion to wait until the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission has made its final report, but instead give its valuable endorsement to the creation of a National Wilderness System.

I have brought with me a pamphlet issued by the United States Office of Indian Affairs, entitled, "Along the Beale Trail." This is a photographic account of wasted range land, based on the diary of Edward Fitzgerald Beale, who received in this capital from the people of this state a special commendation for his exploration in the Southwest.

In 1857, Beale, an Army Lieutenant, left San Antonio for Flagstaff by the first camel caravan in this country. Beale was a keen observer of the landscape. He kept a diary so precise that it was possible 81 years later to retrace his footsteps. This

was done in 1938, and the camera recorded the change time and man had wrought. ning Fore

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In a few—a very few—places, the camera found the country as Beale found it: the water clear, the grass belly high, the lofty pines still present, and the land being used wisely and conservatively.

But far too often the camera found the desolate scar of waste.

Going from Two Wells in southwestern New Mexico, Beale found a vega "where the water and grass are good and timber abundant—cedar and pine."

Today there are great fingers of erosion, livestock trails are gullies, the grass is gone and no timber is in sight.

In 1857, Beale could say: "Left Jacob's well at 3:20 p.m. and following a westerly course over a rolling prairie, covered with the finest grama grass." Today Salt Seep is a barren spot which becomes a bog hole in wet weather. Thus, through 56 pages of photographs and text, we read the sad story of what has happened along the path of the pioneer. Some of you have been touring through New Mexico during this convention. You found areas rich in history of the Old West, blanketed with timber or carpeted with grass; but if God gave me the power to redirect your journeys, I would want you to look at the areas along the route that Beale traversed over a cen-

Here in the West, some 1,800 communities depend on the national forests as the source of their water supplies. And two-thirds of our irrigation projects look to these forests for their water. The recent census showed that many of the swiftest climbs in population are occurring in the West. Any threat to water resources endangers our ability adequately to meet the needs of that burgeoning population.

One thing critically needed if we are to equip ourselves to meet the water needs of a rapidly growing nation is comprehensive planning. Hearings have been held by the Senate Interior Committee on a bill providing such planning on a basin-wide scale—the natural and logical division. This is a modest proposal aimed at encouraging cooperation between federal, state, and local interests, in water development plan-

ning. I urge that The American Forestry Association examine the merits of this proposal and see if you

can give it your support.

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The chores of Congress are never done. We can never say, "That's that," after passage of a bill. Enactment is often but a preliminary step in meeting a problem. Appropriations are a continuous hurdle. Administration of the law must be monitored. There is the responsibility to appraise practices to see if the law is fulfilling Congressional intent.

A dramatic case of this comes quickly to mind. In 1949, I came from the Department of Agriculture to the Senate distressed with the deterioration of millions of acres of our national forests and ranges. A member of the House from Montana, Mike Mansfield, today the distinguished majority leader of the Senate, regretted as I did this needless waste. We introduced legislation to put back into forest and grass cover more than 8,000,000 acres of the national forest over a period of 15 years. The bill passed without a single dissenting vote in either chamber. We seemed to be on our way.

But we were not!

Listen to what the Forest Service recently told me about its grasslands. Here is a quote: "At the time of enactment of the Anderson-Mansfield Act there were estimated to have been 4,000,000 acres of seriously depleted national forest rangelands needing revegetation. Since that time, approximately 1,000,000 acres have been revegetated. Despite this substantial amount of range improvement, more recent evaluations made in 1959, based upon the development of new equipment and revegetation techniques, showed there

were 4.4 million acres needing revegetation as set forth in the Program for the National Forests." And then this statement: "With the revegetation work accomplished since the 1959 estimates, there remains approximately 4,000,000 acres needing revegetation treatment." We must run hard to stand still.

And this report on reforestation since Anderson-Mansfield:

"... There were estimated to have been in excess of 4,000,000 acres of denuded and poorly stocked com-mercial forest land needing reforestation on the national forests. More recent evaluations as set forth in the 1959 Program for the National Forests show there were 4,400,000 acres needing reforestation and 11,000,000 acres of young timber stands needing stand improvement treatments to increase their productivity. Although 253,000 acres were reforested during the period 1951 to 1961, this sizable accomplishment was offset to a great extent by the additional acreage burned over during the same period.'

Those are dismal accountings. They indict for short sightedness all who profess an interest in conservation. We have lost ground from 11 years ago. We have lost years of benefits not realized. We are less able to cope with enlarged demands on these resources. We need your help.

Where the national forest range supplied over 7½ million animal unit months of grazing for livestock in 1950, today it supplies about 800,000 AUM's less. That's almost enough forage for all the sheep that graze the national forest for two months.

Where timber sales cutting was four billion feet in 1950, today the

harvest has doubled. In 1950 we were bumping the top of the national forests' capability to support livestock. We could only increase it by a dedicated program of conservation. But for forestry we were not taking the full allowable cut—although today we are reaching the limits of exploitation in many areas. To increase the harvest we need to conduct a vigorous program of reforestation and a realistic program of stand improvement.

The Congress has shown an understanding on this subject which in the past the Budget Bureau has not matched. Under the Anderson-Mansfield Act, reforestation funds were to climb to \$10,000,000 by 1955. Actually, that year the budget request was only \$450,000. Congress, however, appropriated over double the budget request. After 1955, under Congressional urging, the fund went up—but ever so slowly in relation to need. On range revegetation the same situation existed.

Today the Forest Service and the Budget Bureau are not inclined to be complacent about this situation. They asked for—and received—substantial increases in funds to help erase this critical lag.

I wonder if I am in error in believing that this is a program vital to the success of the multiple use concept. I wonder if I am in error in my view that this is an essential part of conservation. Am I wrong in asking for your help?

Now I would turn for a few minutes to the management of that half of our forest land held in private ownership.

In his resources message to Congress last February, President Ken-(Turn to page 46)

The Deserted Village

(From page 23)

as 25 head of cattle on each 640 acres of this fragile land. It can be done.

For this was once a green land inhabited by contented people. To quote the poet once again, "Amidst thy bowers the tyrant's hand is seen, and desolation saddens all the green." The "tyrant" in our case would appear to be our own indifference, the ever-present concern about the "cost" of land rehabilitation taxwise. But is \$6 an acre, or \$60 an acre for that matter, too much in terms of what continued neglect might mean to the very destiny of our nation?

The writer is a wordsmith—not a land technician, and wordsmiths are

a dime a dozen. But he has the humility to feel respect in the presence of land managers who are devoting their lives to fighting a great battle for land stability, out there on the hot desert sands, against such fearful odds.

As Mr. Pearson told his guests, "This land was green once; it can be green once again." A stout statement that shows both courage and devotion to duty. And the ultimate answer must be controlled grazing as well as rehabilitation of the land itself.

It might be added that this particular tour, taken on the final day of (Turn to page 58)

agine what this ripped, used up land looks like. To see it for the first time is akin to being belted in the pit of the stomach. The result can only be compared to a first view of a monstrous clearcut of virgin timber or what big guns did to numerous towns and cities in the last war. The result in each case is undisciplined chaos. But grass and cover can be made to grow here again. The experts say so and they have done it on their test plots. As the galleta, alkali sacaton, chmiza, and "winter fat" (a low, bushy sage plant that tastes like ice cream to cows) come back, it may one day be possible, under vigilant supervision, to graze as many HE struggle to save the upreaching, sheltering elm from the fatal effects of the insidious Dutch elm disease is being pressed on a new, broader front on Long Island. Truly a member of the community in countless places throughout the Northeast, the elm is being defended in unique county-wide programs in Long Island's two easternmost counties.

Suffolk, its 920 square miles accommodating a population of 900,000 at the eastern extremity of this island portion of New York State, has a brand new program.

Nassau, Suffolk's western neighbor, population 1,300,000, its 330 square miles lying adjacent to New York City's eastern boundary, has carried on its anti-Dutch elm campaign for some three years.

The year-round programs are nearly identical. Each has a horticultural

inspector in charge who inspects county-owned elms and, on request, those of private landowners, towns, and villages. Badly diseased county trees or dead sections are removed and burned by county tree surgery crews. Endangered trees are sprayed.

Where infection is found in noncounty elms, removal and burning are strongly recommended and the serious consequences of continued spread of the disease emphasized, in writing. Follow-up visits are made to determine if the measures have been taken.

The programs are underway in time to cope this year with one of the most severe outbreaks of Dutch elm in some time. Throughout the New York Metropolitan area, reports of affected trees have been registered in heavy volume. Experts attribute it to the wet, cool weather of early summer, which provided an ideal atmos-

phere for the native elm bark beetle (Hylurgopinus rufipes) and the European elm bark beetle (Scolytus multistriatus). These brown, lady bug-size culprits carry a fungus which causes the Dutch elm disease. Under favorable weather conditions, more eggs are hatched and the beetles are hardier.

"In the green months, we look for a browning of the leaves and branches," says John A. Molloy, horticultural inspector of Nassau County's Public Works Department. "Then we check to see if there are scars on the small, tender twig crotches. If so, we know the beetle have been feeding in the tree. Of course, the elm bark beetles carry the fungus spores on their bodies."

The beetles bore short tunnels into the soft tissue. The spores of the fungus (Geratostomella ulmi) clinging to the beetles rub off in the tunnels. Here, in spring and summer, they may begin to thrive and spread in the water-conducting tubes of new wood.

The spread is rapid. A glorious, green landmark of 150 summers can expire in a sickening matter of weeks.

"We cover the county pretty thoroughly in the course of a year," Molloy says in his office in the administration building of Nassau's mid-county Salisbury Park. On the wall across from his chair hangs a map indicating the location of every elm along a county road.

"We're doing all we can, and definitely are exercising some control," says the lanky horticulturist. "We found fewer diseased trees in 1960 than were found the year before.

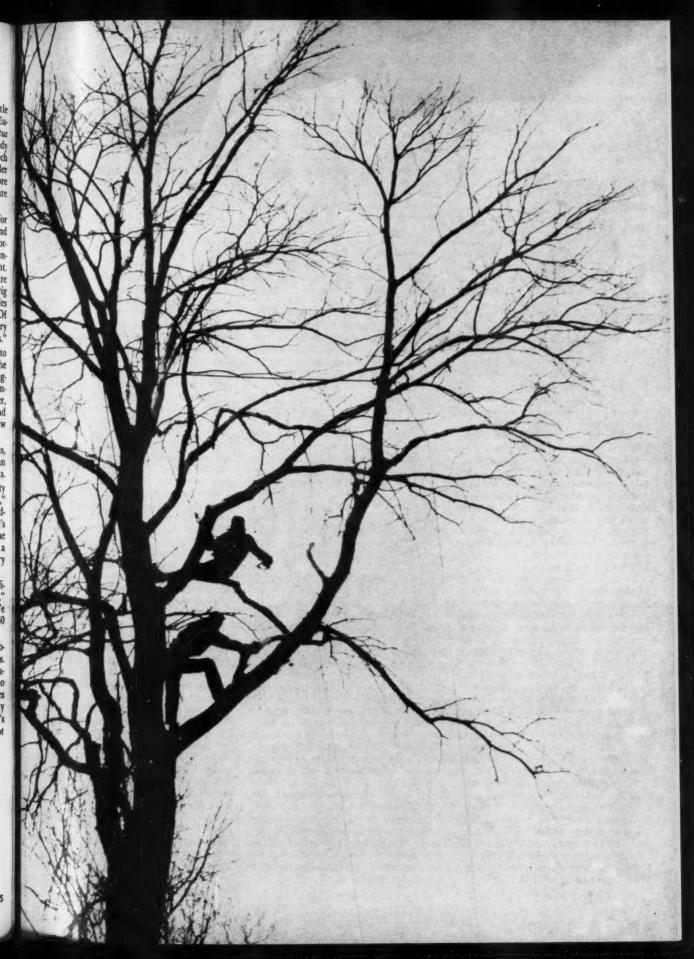
"But Dutch elm is heavy. It's obvious that it's moving into new areas. While we are getting good cooperation, we can't compel homeowners to get rid of infected trees. Sometimes the expense of removal is awfully high. It can go as much as \$500 if it's a big elm and near a house and a lot of rope work is necessary."

Nassau County Park Superintendent H. Bert Hansen (in fedora) watches with other county employees in the Dutch Elm Disease Control party as an affected elm is removed on the Oyster Bay Cove Road, Horticultural Inspector John A. Molloy is third from the right



THE ELM'S

LONG ISLAND DEFENDERS



Many Long Island nurseries don't handle the elm anymore. Few local governments will consider planting them.

Removal and burning is imperative because the elm bark beetles breed in dead or dying elm trees or logs. The winged beetles may travel long distances to find the exact wood

they require.

At stake in Nassau County are some 110,000 elms, 5,000 of them county-owned. They are mostly the American variety, with some English and Siberian. Often they are the main "accent" of a lawn or a whole village. They arch over thoroughfares, rise from village squares.

Molloy makes about 350 inspection visits, in response to letters and telephone calls, between June and September. He examines from 1,500 to 2,000 elms-from one on a homeowner's 50- x 100-foot plot to 40 or 50 on an estate-owner's many acres.

After a day's inspections, Molloy returns to his office to write reports and arrange for letters of notification to unlucky possessors of diseased trees. The letters read, in part:

"The potential beetle breeding material created by the present condition of your tree is a definite hazard to all nearby elms. The elimination of this material will be very much help in controlling Dutch elm disease. Your cooperation in helping to preserve the beautiful and valuable elms in your community will be appreciated."

During the remainder of the year. Molloy directs the cutting down and burning in county refuse yards of stricken county-owned elms, revisits locations of diseased trees of private citizens or local governments to note whether pruning or removal has

been completed.

"The big thing," he stresses, "is to get the known diseased trees removed by May 1, when the adult beetles begin to emerge to look for a place to feed. They spend the winter as grubs, underneath the bark of the dead elm wood. They're not known to travel much farther than 700 feet to find a healthy elm."

During 1960, approximately 500 Dutch elm-infected trees were removed by private owners in Nassau. Another 120 were eliminated from county property and a final 100 disposed of by towns and villages.

The experience of Harry Williams, Nassau resident whose home in Port Washington dates to 1790, illustrates sharply how Dutch elm can disfigure an impressive property. Williams relates:

We had four huge elms irregularly across the front of our place on Port Washington Boulevard. We've had to take two of them down and the other two look bad. The first two cost between \$200 and \$300 to remove-really more because we had treated them first.

"It happened so fast! A tree will seem to come out all right and within weeks it will be underdeveloped

and turning brown!"

The occupant of a mass-produced Long Island development house

values his elm no less.

"I think we're getting 90 per cent cooperation," says H. Bert Hansen, Nassau park superintendent. "We contact homeowners, independent school districts, incorporated villages, and state park authorities and they all seem to welcome the work we're doing. We find that more people are concerned about trees than we would have believed."

Notices of ailing elms on Long Island estates sometimes must be forwarded to wealthy owners traveling

"My mail frequently includes letters from Nassau residents in foreign countries who thank me and say they are seeing to it that our recommendations are followed," Hansen adds.

As the new Dutch Elm Disease Control Program gets underway in Suffolk County, the arboreal malady is "very prevalent," in the view of T. H. Anderson, its director.

After all," Anderson points out, "it's been about four years since any elm work was done out here.'

Because of a lack of budgetary funds and an attitude of despair at the enormous task of exercising control over such a vast territory, New York State gave up its Dutch elm

program in 1957.

All ten of the townships in Suffolk County are cooperating in the new program. The procedures are essentially the same as those followed in Nassau, whose program Anderson formerly conducted in the post now occupied by John Molloy. Before that, veteran tree man Anderson was employed by the state in its anti-Dutch elm efforts.

An exact elm count is difficult in far-stretching Suffolk, much of which is rural. However, it is believed to have a somewhat greater elm population than Nassau.

"It's a real big job to stamp this disease out," says Anderson, "but it can be controlled without great expense and without too great losses. In communities where a serious program has operated, elm losses have been held to three or four trees a year per square mile.

"Why, I remember back in 1942. only two diseased trees were found in Nassau and none in Suffolk! Then the state program was let go during World War II and the disease built

"Our work here in Suffolk is getting excellent assistance from the public so far," Anderson noted.

The programs in Nassau and Suffolk are supplemented by additional aid to property owners from the Extension Services of the two counties, which work in cooperation with the Cornell University agricultural col-

Nassau's Extension Service offers telephone consultation and sends out bulletins describing Dutch elm and ways to combat it to residents on re-

The Suffolk service sends bulletins. advises individuals, and assists local communities in formulating sanitation programs of their own.

Dutch elm disease, brought to this country by ship from Holland, was first discovered in New York State in 1933. It is the first fatal disease of an important shade tree to attain epidemic proportions in the United States. Its closest parallel has been the chestnut blight, which wiped out this species in America at the turn of the century.

The federal government quickly mobilized, working in conjunction with the states throughout New England. Since New York ceased to be active in the field in 1957, its Department of Agriculture and Markets has encouraged sub-divisions of state government to enter the fray. Such cities as Syracuse, Norwich, Yonkers, Rye, Buffalo, and Rochester are combatting the destructive disease. Nassau and Suffolk are the first full counties to assume combative responsibility.

Whether in county or hamlet, the presence of the tall, benevolent shade trees goes unappreciated by relatively few. Something of the air of warm security a proud elm rising on a beloved homestead can inspire permeates these lines by Isabel Fiske Co-

(Turn to page 58)

"His forest may be small or large, his way of doing may be simple and imperfect . . . but nevertheless here is a man who does not merely destroy the woods nor content himself with cutting down whatever he can sell, but one who cares for the woods. . . One who sows as well as harvests. He is a forester and his work in the woods is forestry."

F my 12 acres, four are in hardwood timber, better known locally as a woodlot. By forestry standards, it is lacking in any immediate promise. In other words, it is a rather poor woodlot. For years cattle grazed it, damaging the reproduction, and the better timber was cut piecemeal for lumber, posts and cord wood. The former owner fondly calls to mind the fine oak lumber and the cords of wood he cut during the slack of winter.

As a result, many inferior trees were left, some too closely spaced, others standing alone with low, heavy limbs. The cutting was done with no thought other than taking the best, and this left jagged openings, where grass has crept in to become tough, thick sod. In other places, however, the wild raspberries quickly competed for space and became dominant. In spite of these past abuses, there are still ten species of hardwood trees.

At first, try as I might, I could foresee no great future for this patch of woods; but one day, instead of looking up with an eye for timber volume, I began to scan the understory. After three seasons without grazing I discovered there was some thrifty reproduction showing up. Much of it was among the raspberries where the soil was soft, clear of sod and receptive to regeneration.

As I began to examine more closely, any log values which the older trees might represent gradually ceased to interest me, and I began to view this regeneration as the creation of a new forest.

But this spring and early summer, with my eyes still to the ground, I began to rediscover some of nature's most delicate handiwork. I found violets of three different colorations, wild geraniums, pink and white trilliums, swamp buttercups, miniature asters, jewelweed, American mint and wild strawberries. A trickle of water from a hidden spring followed

a depression to spread and moisten the earth, where marsh marigolds, two varieties of lacy ferns and deep blue violets in solid phalanx lined the rivulet. Under the arch of trees it was a miniature wild flower glen. Spread throughout the woods were white-blossomed elderberries, maple leaf viburnum, and I found two alternate dogwoods and one lone staghorn sumac.

During a period of three weeks in early spring I counted over 30 species of song birds. Some were migrants and I admit to peeking into Roger Peterson's bird book to identify the yellow-throated warbler and



Ernest Swift

the yellow-throated vireo. The sparrow family was well represented; in all, seven species including the white-crowned sparrow which does not always come this way. In addition there were juncos, cedar waxwings, grackles, robins, meadowlarks, catbirds, phoebes, Baltimore orioles, bobolinks, swallows, and even a starling.

Two years ago a doe made my woodlot her home and retreat to raise a fawn. I caught an occasional glimpse of her and found her beds beneath the elderberry and raspberry tangles. No doubt she thought she

THE WORLD ON FOUR ACRES

By ERNEST SWIFT
National Wildlife Federation

was as safe as in God's pocket, and so did I, but during my absence in mid-summer some meat hunter finished her off. I found her head, hide and entrails.

And so I have discovered that my woodlot holds much of nature's handiwork; birds, flowers, shrubs and a young forest regenerating. I have a woebegone yellow birch, that erstwhile noble tree of the north which has been diligently spreading its seed, and throughout the woodlot are sprouts of buggy-whip size filling in the gaps. There are also young hickory, maple (red and sugar), basswood, elm, ash, oak (red and white), butternut, aspen and cherry.

I have now developed a new and greater interest in watching this young forest sprout, stretch for the sun and compete for space than simply watching the mature trees grow old.

Both young and old need attention and I am trying out my knowledge of silviculture, as well as underplanting with white spruce and red pine; but just to be working in my woods and watching the succession as nature tenaciously proceeds on her own independent course is a supreme pleasure.

(Turn to page 57)

Diplomats in Dungarees



By D. B. YOOK

Former Agricultural Attaché to the Korean Embassy

Dong Baek Yook, after years of service, recently resigned as Agricultural Attaché to the Korean Embassy in Washington, D. C. He has a lengthy background in forestry and agricultural work, beginning in 1931 when he graduated from Suwon Agriculture and Forestry College in Korea. Since that time he has held many top positions with the Korean Bureau of Forestry and has been a professor at his alma mater, His many positions include those as chief of a field activities section of USIS of the American Embassy in Korea, an Agricultural Economist with the UN Civil Assistance Command in Korea, several other UN positions, and finally being appointed attaché in 1957, returning to Korea in 1960 as Planning Officer in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and then returning to Washington again in 1961 to fill in as Agricultural Attaché until July of this year.

The Foreign Agricultural Attaché

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Is He A Spy?

HAT does a foreign agricultural attaché do in Washington, D. C.? He is a spyl The foreign agricultural attaché in Washington furnishes his country with technical information on American farming practices and marketing of agricultural products and obtains published materials and statistics on agriculture and related subjects. He collects samples of seeds, cions, cuttings, plants, poultry eggs, and livestock for experimental use or propagation at agricultural stations in his country. He is constantly on the lookout for any new discoveries in the field of agriculture which will benefit his nation.

But far from being considered a spy in the derogatory sense of the term, he spies for that which is good and that which will help reduce the waste of the world's natural resources and eliminate the hunger and poverty of man, not only in his own country, but all over the world.

The spying of the foreign agricultural attaché in Washington is a most unusual practice because it is carried on with the aid and sanction of the United States government which recognizes the value of disseminating agricultural knowledge as quickly as possible. Aiding the foreign agricultural attachés is one of the best and most efficient ways to do this and also to work toward establishing friendly relations between nations.

The agricultural attaché, secretary, counselor, or whatever title he is designated, is a diplomat assigned to the embassy of his country which is located in the U. S. capital and his name is listed in the Blue Book of the State Department. He reports to his ambassador and advises him on agricultural problems both in his country and the U. S. He negotiates with officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, State Department, Department of Commerce, International Cooperation Administration, and the Department of the Interior.

He contacts businessmen, shipping agencies, grain dealers, livestock and poultry men, horticulturists, importers. As a representative of the government and farmers of his country he develops and maintains cordial working relationships with persons he meets in this country. In order to perform his responsibilities efficiently the agricultural attaché must travel to farming areas and meet American farmers and their families.

This entails knowing the agricultural picture inside and out, from knowing technical information to climbing into dungarees and getting dirty, to negotiating business transactions—all with a smile and the most polite cordiality.

From Snoop To Nuts

However, the most important aspect of the agricultural attaché's efforts comes from the benefits both nations receive when he does his job well. For example,

some imported plants grow much better elsewhere than they do in their native country. For instance, in 1920, a half-ounce of lespedeza seed from Korea was introduced to American soil. Now this clover covers more than 40 million American acres and produces \$120 million in crops every year. About 50 years ago, the U.S. Soil Conservation Service started to plant kudzu introduced from Korea. The plant helps to stop erosion and is used in grazing livestock. It grows much more vigorously in the U.S. than in Korea.

In turn, Korea imported Robinia pseudoacacia, the common black locust tree, from the U.S. and it grows much more satisfactorily in Korea than in America. In Korea, there is no acacia stemborer, the natural enemy of the species. The acacia seeds produced in Korea easily germinate and the growing of its seedlings in the nursery is the easiest one among Korean tree species. Dayton P. Kirkham, a U. S. forester who worked 13 years in Korea, was known as "Mr. Acacia" because he so sincerely emphasized to the Korean people the need to propagate the species and cut it for fuelwood under selection systems.

American pitch pine also grows well in Korea. It was introduced some 50 years ago and resists very hardily the pine defoliator, Dendrolimus spectabilis, the most harmful forest insect in Korea. When Dr. F. H. Kaufert, professor and director of the University of Minnesota school of forestry, traveled in Korea, he admired the species as suitable for Korean soil as for American. He said the Korean pitch pine and Jack pine forests made him feel as if he were in a forest in his own country.

Agricultural attachés may continue to find this kind of exchange of tree species, crop plants, poultry and livestock valuable since there are still many trades which could prove extremely valuable to all involved. Korean nut-pine, a delicacy which grows all over Korea in four different species, would be worthwhile to be introduced to the U. S. The pine nut harvested from Pinus horiensis is especially tasty. Last year a New York nut dealer imported 2,000 pounds and sold out almost immediately.

A Goodwill Ambassador

The agricultural attaché often finds himself playing the role of a goodwill ambassador or public relations man. The U. S. Department of Agriculture, agricultural colleges and universities, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Farmers' Union, farmers' cooperatives, assorted other institutes, businessmen and students all request him to furnish agricultural data and information about his country. Seed dealers, nurserymen, agronomists and horticulturists ask him for information and samples of useful species of grass, shrubs, and trees from his country.

One of the agricultural attaché's jobs is to encourage the marketing of agricultural products of his country abroad. He is not the salesman and he leaves the business transactions to the private businessmen, but he works for the removal of trade barriers and provides information to businessmen in both countries to facilitate trade. He provides market data, arranges personal contracts and itineraries and studies prices of agricultural products in both countries, and advises prospective buyers or sellers upon their request.

Always On The Go

In many countries where agriculture is a dominating industry for the people, the agricultural attaché stationed in the United States will have a heavy responsibility to the welfare of his countrymen. Although the major reductions to barriers of world trade are achieved at the periodic meetings of the members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, an agricultural attaché can often obtain significant results on the basis of his informal intercession.

Attendance at agricultural meetings and luncheons plays a big part in aiding the attaché to carry out his objectives. Many interesting meetings concerning agriculture are held by USDA at the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center and other research centers throughout the United States. The USDA has an Agricultural Outlook conference annually; rice, cotton, livestock, and plant industry meetings are numerous throughout the year. Brookings, South Dakota, was the site of the International Wheat Conference, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was host to the Land Tenure in Asia meeting. Meetings sponsored by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) have contributed a great deal to the improvement of world agriculture since almost all the attachés attend these meetings.

The Foreign Agricultural Service of USDA invites all attachés and other officials who are in charge of agriculture at the foreign embassies to a luncheon. The luncheon is neither formal nor luxurious. The USDA-FAS arranges for agricultural experts to talk on interesting subjects and the Secretary and Undersecretary of Agriculture address remarks also. Through such luncheon meetings, agricultural experts from various parts of the world get acquainted, acquire new knowledge, and generally help each other. The Society of Agricultural Engineers and the Society of American Foresters-District of Columbia Section-also invite agricultural attachés to their various luncheon and dinner meetings re-

spectively.

A Helping Hand

At the same time, the foreign agricultural attaché must be aware of the problems and desires of his countrymen who are visiting the United States to study its agricultural program under the auspices of the International Cooperation Administration. ICA has special training programs for foreign agricultural specialists. The participants are the representatives of each country and have to learn much during their relatively short stay in America, which ranges from three months to one year. Most of the participants come from the so-called 'underdeveloped" countries. They are welcomed and trained by officials of ICA, the USDA, local and state governments, and by American farmers.

Since the visitors are strangers to American culture and they may not be totally fluent in the English language, the agricultural attaché helps the participants to adjust quickly so that they may concentrate on learning as much as possible.

A Peek at the U.S.

In return, the United States does not depend entirely on foreign agricultural attachés in Washington to provide it with information and contacts, but has one of the most complete agricultural reporting networks of its own.

The first U. S. agricultural attaché was stationed in London in May, 1919, and he was called an agricultural trade commissioner. He was so successful that more representatives from USDA were dispatched to Buenos Aires, the Balkans, Berlin, Budapest, Vienna and Mexico City. In 1927, a commissioner was assigned to Shanghai to report on the agriculture of China, Korea, and Japan. In 1930, the "Foreign Crop Marketing and Report Bill" set the status of the agricultural attaché. By 1938, nine agricultural attachés were stationed abroad.

At present, the United States has 79 agricultural attachés abroad. Their activities cover 108 countries with 55 posts. This network submits reports on foreign production of specific farm commodities, especially those that compete with United State products. It also reports on estimates of export possibilities and import requirements within the country, marketing possibilities for farm products, and other information that would aid American farmers and those dealing in farm products.

Experience Counts

No matter what nation an agricultural attaché represents, he must be well qualified to do a good job. Every country has its own agricultural problems. A country that cannot produce enough food for its own population has to import surplus grain and other food resources. Another country may have vast denuded and eroded forest land and a successful reforestation program on those lands will be its first aim. Therefore, the attaches who help carry out these programs must have specialized backgrounds.

However, one basic qualification for an agricultural attaché, without exception, will be that he must have a broad, thorough knowledge of the basics of agriculture. To quality, he usually must have a degree from an agricultural college and at least 10 or more years total experience in all phases of agriculture. To be successful he must have, at a minimum, a knowledge of agricultural economics, marketing, and techniques.

An Unsung Hero?

Quite often the agricultural attaché remains unknown and his efforts unsung in today's hectic world. However, in certain parts of the world where agricultural resources become of paramount concern to the populace, the agricultural attaché wins acclaim.

Korea had an agricultural attaché 596 years ago. The story goes that at the end of the Goryo dynasty, Ik Jum Moon, a notable scholar, was sent to China as a special commissioner by the King of Goryo. He was so noble and erudite while in China acting as advisor to the

Emperor of Won, that when he opposed him, the Emperor had him confined to an isolated rural farm village. Here Moon came across the valuable cotton plant not then found in Korea.

After three years of exile, he returned to Goryo, bringing back with him some precious cotton seeds which he secreted in a tiny hole in a piece of bamboo which was part of a Chinese writing brush. The writing brush was regarded as an all-time necessity for a famous scholar by the Chinese guards at the border and so Ik Jum Moon was able to smuggle the seeds into Korea, He succeeded in cultivating them and within less than 10 years, cotton plants spread over the entire country of Korea.

Later he invented a cotton spinning machine and it was called "Moon-re" in honor of him. The machine still can be seen in farm villages of Korea. Twenty seven years after he had returned to Korea, the Goryo Dynasty was overthrown. General Sung Kye Lee, the new king, invited Moon to become a top official in the new government, but Moon refused and remained a a humble commoner choosing to work on his farm. Today, in his native province several shrines erected in his honor can still be seen.

A Man of Increasing Importance

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Looking toward the future, the efforts of agricultural attachés will become increasingly more important. A recent report by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization stresses that world food production during the 1960-61 season failed to keep pace with population increases. This growing population is also demanding that we produce more other raw materials for clothing and housing.

The FAO report said that food production was one per cent larger than in 1960 but the world's increase in population was 1.6 per cent. Looking ahead, the FAO said it saw comparatively small increases in production during the 1961-62 season. Setbacks due to bad weather were said to be rather numerous in several regions of the world. "The year's review of the state of food and agriculture again reveals the general pattern which has become familiar during the past decade," the report continued.

"There is still an abundance, often a surplus, of agricultural products in the economically more developed half of the world, side by side with continuing malnutrition and even hunger in many of the less developed countries."

In the United States there is a slogan, "Food is First." In Korea we say, "Agriculture is the foundation of a nation." With the problems that arise from growing populations, none becomes more eminently important than that of feeding these new people. Agriculture becomes more and more important every day. With its growing importance so grows the importance of the agricultural attaché.

"Do not try to persuade others in doing that which you do not wish to do yourself." This may be adaptable to anyone. Here, I would like to stress that a foreign agricultural attaché in America observes the American agricultural position from time to time as if he were an American—from the American point of view. This I believe will enable him to carry out his duties more successfully.

RESOURCES about

By MONROE BUSH

A Big Sweep

A reviewer, engaged in the questionable business of criticism, inevitably and properly exposes himself to criticism in return, most of which will contain a grain of truth, and some of which will be very applicable indeed.

The reader may find him too enthusiastic, or sour, to "picky"-from time to time he will likely be all three, but not without some justification. Having myself just published (in the October issue) a highly favorable, even ecstatic, review of the Natural History Library series, I am ready to go overboard again. This is the result of neither a "happiness pill" nor a publisher's bribe-both of which would be helpful if not judicious. The simple fact is that 1961 has seen some extraordinarily distinguished publishing in the resource field. It has been the most pleasant of periods for the review of books. Probably there will come a decline. Meanwhile, however, there can be no harm in enjoying the harvest.

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Textbooks and picture books, superficially so unlike, share the common tendency to be mere compilations, as if the authors had cast out nets before devoting a year or two to the arrangement of their hauls. The end product is apt to be serviceable, though scarcely memorable.

This is particularly true of picture books, which, in addition to being serviceable, are often pretentious and, if the price is high enough, in quite bad taste. Contrary to this tendency, The Continent We Live On, by Ivan T. Sanderson, (Random House, New York, 1961, \$16.95 before January 1, 1962; \$20.00 thereafter. 299 pp.) is the most beautiful collection of photos I have seen within a single binding. Not only on this

count is it remarkable, however, for Sanderson has written a text of 140,000 words that is every bit as good as the pictures. In fact, these two aspects of the book are individually so strong that it is impossible to describe the handsome volume as either illustrated prose, or photos with extensive commentary.

As you infer from its title, The Continent We Live On is a broad geographical survey of the incredible topography, together with its flora and fauna, of the most magnificent continent on earth—Africa not excepted! Sanderson divides the great sweep of Canada, the United States, and Mexico into twenty-one sections, and deals with them separately.

His words and photos are so good that the reader wishes the author had made twenty-one separate volumes of these divisions, and hence gone on to write and illustrate far beyond the limits of these single chapters.

The colored photograph of the Beach Plum is one of the half-dozen most beautiful reproductions this reviewer has seen. The shot of the waters of Yellowstone's geysers is indescribably spectacular. Black-and-white photos of both Death Valley and Bryce Canyon are incomparable. These are superlative words which were never more justified. Sanderson has pulled together the most discriminating collection of photographs of the out-of-doors that has been shown, either in museums or publications.

Unfortunately the map work is not of such a high order. For instance, the Tar River is identified as the southern boundary on the Appalachian region map, but this same boundary as the northern limit of the Southern Pine Belt region, is not identified on the second map. Time and again one wonders why the car-

tographer has selected the spotty nomenclature which he uses. In an ordinary book these deficiencies would go unnoticed, for the maps are neat and attractive, and manage to serve their purpose. The difficulty is that they are in competition with such superb achievements.

One last word: don't make the mistake of regarding this book as expensive. Few other volumes offer as much for their price. Considering the wealth of information and inspiration that Sanderson's work will bring into your home, it is downright cheap.

New and to Note

Logging and railroading were inseparable until the big trucks rumbled into timber country. As the trucks got bigger and more efficient, the logging railroads fast became a part of that romantic, and often irresistible, history which was written by the sweat and swearing of some of the toughest men, both managers and woodsmen, in America's pioneer past.

These railroads are being well documented by the periodic publication of a variety of specialized and competent studies. A new addition to the growing list is **Thunder Lake Narrow Gauge**, by Harvey Huston (Published by the author, 860 Mt. Pleasant Street, Winnetka, Ill., 1961. \$7.50. 140 pp.)

Huston's profusely illustrated survey embraces the railroad system which consisted of the Robbins Railroad and the logging line of the Thunder Lake Lumber Co., both located north of Rhinelander, Wisconsin. His scholarship is diligent and the text, though sometimes painfully plodding, is so crammed with data that enthusiasts of this sort of lore

(Turn to page 48)

Recreation and Land Ownership

Address by AFA Chief Forester Pomeroy at the Society of American Foresters' Annual Meeting, Minneapolis, Minnesota

By KENNETH B. POMEROY

Chief Forester, AFA

a great forward surge in outdoor recreation has spawned
a flood of bills in Congress to
create new national parks, monuments, seashores and recreation areas.
These proposals call for major
changes in land ownership and use.
Some of them are desirable. Others
are ill-conceived. The latter threaten
to tear down time-honored standards
for national parks, and, in some instances, to obscure the basic difference between national parks and national forests.

The public's appetite for new parks has been whetted by the publicity given the Wilderness Bill during the past five years. The great daily papers and liberal periodicals have led public thinking to a point where major changes in land use can be effected. This is apparent in the following editorial, entitled "The Singing Wilderness":

"There is a healthy symbolism in the Senate's 78 to 8 vote for the designation of nearly 7 million acres of wilderness as a preserve that shall forever remain 'untrammeled by man.' In these days of exploding population, lengthening super-highways and expanding cities the country lays a great deal of store upon open space and primeval woodlands that know no human influence. It is a welcome sign of psychological maturity." (Editorial: "The Singing Wilderness." The Washington Post, Sept. 8, 1961.)

The magnitude of the supporting vote indicates that any future proposal containing a promise of wilderness recreation will receive favorable consideration. The references to "open space" and "psychological maturity" also imply that a large acreage of private and public land, not now a part of any wilderness, could be transferred from general use to restricted recreational use. The stage for such a transfer has been set in the following manner:



Kenneth B. Pomeroy

Last fall the preservationists and recreationists scored a major advance by securing recognition of their goals in the Democratic national platform. Since then the Secretary of the Interior has acknowledged, on a nationally televised program, that the administration is definitely committed to a tremendously expanded program of outdoor recreation for the United States.

The Secretary stated that achievement of this program would involve doubling the present size of the National Park System. This could mean the addition of about 25,000,000 acres.

The Secretary indicated that perhaps one-half of the additional acreage might come from the holdings of other federal agencies. If so, then the other half would have to be made up of tracts now in private ownership.

How can one determine which areas merit such reclassification? The American Forestry Association developed some guide lines during several decades of working for the establishment of national forests in the East and a national park in North Carolina. I wish to review this experience for you, then comment briefly upon three current proposals. One would transfer private land in

Maine from general commercial use to restricted public use. The second, in Missouri, involves the responsibility of a state for recreational development of an area containing both private and public properties. The third, in Nevada, concerns jurisdiction, but little change in use, of land already in federal ownership.

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Great Smoky Mountains National Park

At one time practically all of western North Carolina was in private ownership. Small farms dotted the valleys. Magnificent forests clothed the mountains.

In the 1880's an extension of the railroads brought loggers, who hungered for the timber, and health seekers, who enjoyed the scenic vistas. Before long the recreationists perceived that the logging methods then in vogue would destroy the scenery. They sought some means of preserving the forests. Dr. Henry 0. Marcy of Boston suggested state control as a park in 1885.

Very little was accomplished until the Asheville Board of Trade organized the Appalachian National Park Association in 1899. The association sent a memorial to Congress which resulted in a \$5,000 appropriation for a survey. Two years later Senator Pritchard (N. C.) introduced a request for \$5,000,000 with which to buy 2,000,000 acres. But the bill died.

The association discovered that Congress already had gone on record in opposition to the purchase of land for park purposes. Accordingly, the organization changed its name to the Appalachian National Forest Reserve Association, and launched an educational campaign in 500 newspapers. The American Forestry Association and many other organizations supported the drive. As a result the Weeks Act became law in 1911 and national forests sprouted throughout the East.

For a time it appeared that the prayers of the recreationists had been answered. But the purchase of land

for national forests proceeded slowly. Meanwhile, logging continued. Dissatisfied, the recreationists began a new drive in 1923 for creation of a national park. Their efforts were opposed by the Western Carolina Lumber and Timber Association on the grounds that creation of a park would withdraw too much land from commercial use, thus disrupting the tax base.

To add to the woes of the preservationists, the Secretary of the Interior said the federal government could not buy land for park purposes. It would have to be acquired by other means and donated to the federal government in fee. Undaunted, the preservationists organized state associations in both North Carolina and Tennessee. They raised \$11,604,000 through private donations, bond issues by the states and dollar-for-dollar matching through the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Foundation. They secured the power of eminent domain and acquired 2,409 tracts of land. One of these,

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containing 100,000 acres of spruce, was taken from a paper company by condemnation. By 1934 the minimum area specified by Congress, 427,000 acres, had been acquired. The park went into operation.

Guide Lines

During the evolution of national forests and national parks, The American Forestry Association developed some guide lines for distinguishing between the two. In 1929, the late Ovid Butler, Executive Director of the association, said:

"... (National parks) mean the preservation of nature's masterpieces, unmarred by man.

"National forests on the other hand typify quite the opposite idea. They represent nature controlled by man. Land management for the economic welfare is the basic idea."

He went on to say, "When one clearly realizes these basic differences between national parks and forests, one may the more easily appreciate the dangers of public confusion as to what are parks and what are forests. Once the former lose their higher identity of purpose, the system will speedily degenerate to the plane of state parks and playgrounds." (Ovid Butler. "National Parks and National Forests," American Forests and Forest Life, Aug. 1929.)

Let us turn now to some present day proposals. Two popular ones that have generated widespread interest are the Cape Cod and Point Reyes National Seashores. The American Forestry Association endorsed both of these in the belief that the public should be assured of access to Atlantic and Pacific beaches. Three other proposals that have not been endorsed concern recreational areas in Maine, Missouri and Nevada.

The Allagash

In northern Maine picturesque streams thread through a distinctive forested region known as the "Alla-(Turn to page 55)

50th Anniversaries of Weeks Law and N.C. Forestry Association Celebrated Together-Secretary Freeman Announces New "Cradle of Forestry" Museum

THE 50th anniversary of Eastern National Forests under the Weeks Law was celebrated along with the 50th anniversary of the North Carolina Forestry Association in ceremonies at Asheville, N. C., and at the Pink Beds in Pisgah National Forest, September 26-27.

Forestry Museum To Be Set Up

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman launched the U.S. Forest Service on a program to build a "Cradle of American Forestry" museum and visitor information center at the Pink Beds in Pisgah National Forest. On the morning of the 26th, in a brief, unscheduled ceremony, Freeman dug up the first spadeful of earth where the memorial to the birthplace of American forestry will stand. Remembering the past, Freeman noted that it was "here in the Pink Beds of Pisgah National Forest that Gifford Pinchot first practiced forest conservation and where Dr. Carl Schenck established the first forestry school in the United States."

Later at a planned celebration in Asheville, N.C., Freeman

formally announced the museum plans and said, "Here (at Pisgah), over 60 years ago forestry education had its start in this country. Here, scienitfic forestry was first applied. . . . A portion of Biltmore Forest became part of Pisgah National Forest—the first national forest unit established under the terms of the Weeks Law. Near here is the first tract of land purchased under the authority of that law."

Freeman also outlined the plans for the next ten years for national forests in North Carolina and throughout the nation and reviewed the beneficial effects of the passing of the Weeks Law in 1911.

Forestry Association Honored

National recognition of the North Carolina Forestry Association's contributions was given for work done through the years in furthering resource conservation and in helping bring about establishment of national forests in the East. Voit Gilmore, Director of the U. S. Travel Service and native North Carolinian, introduced the main speaker, Dr. Richard E. McArdle, chief of the

U. S. Forest Service, at a banquet in Asheville, September 27.

McArdle presented an illustrated talk on the multiple use program for the national forests. He said, "It is my job to see that these shares each of you have in our national forests do not lose their value. Each man, woman, and child in the United States owns a share in our national forests."

McArdle further enumerated the benefits to our national forests which resulted from the Weeks Law legislation which the AFA was instrumental in bringing about.

The ceremonies were also attended by local dignitaries, including Terry Sanford, the Governor of North Carolina; William Maughan, President, North Carolina Forestry Association; J. K. Vessey, Regional Forester, Southern Region, U. S. Forest Service; Joseph F. Pechanec, Director, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station; and several Congressmen, including Roy A. Taylor, Congressman, 12th District. Also attending was AFA Chief Forester Kenneth B. Pomeroy.

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"Distance In Their Eyes"

(From page 18)

think we celebrate that here today, too, in honoring the man that we have honored.

I have made an interesting discovery in the past eight months because for the first time I have had national responsibilities. It has been my job to cover all of the United States. I haven't been in all of the states but I have walked the high dunes of Cape Cod and I have been on Point Reyes on the other coast near San Francisco and I have been in Wisconsin, Indiana and North Carolina and a dozen other places. Some people have the feeling that the day of giants in the field of conservation and the day of great works is somehow in the past and that what is left for us to do now is largely a job of tidying up and housekeeping. I don't think so.

I find a rising wave of conservation sentiment in this country; this represents a devotion of interest and attachment to our land. I think that the people of America are concerned today as never before over the face of America and over our future. I think this must call forth and summon from us. I think this is the reason that President Kennedy sent, for the first time in a long time that a president has, a message to Congress on natural resources. I think it was an acknowledgement of this fact because we have to look on down the road. We have to plan. This is the essence of conservation.

I suppose the greatest conservation educator this country has known was Teddy Roosevelt. Someone once said of Teddy, because of the very essence of his philosophy, that our primary concern properly had to be and should be not only our own welfare but the welfare of future generations. If we neglected to look on over the next hill to plan, then we were betraying ourselves and our generation. Teddy Roosevelt was described as a man who had distance in his eyes. It is a nice poetic phrase and I think we have in Carl Hayden, Clint Anderson and men like Dick McArdle, men who have distance in their eyes. I think that there is more of this appearing in the eyes of the people in this country—this lends us new hope.

A friend of mine said to me last December after I was designated as a member of the President's cabinet, "Yours is one of the few departments in government where if you do your job right, when you are finished, whether you serve a long time or a short time, there should be visible things in this country that you can point to as your accomplishment."

He was quite true in this statement and there is—in this whole field of forestry, wildlife, parks and out of doors—a great deal of work to be done.

It is not just a need some people see erroneously. We have seen progress and conservation as being at loggerheads and some have said we can't have both. We have in some places in this country today what I would call just progress. But if we are wise, we will have progress and conservation, and this means we will take account of tomorrow and tomorrow's needs for the future generations.

There has been much said that spending will continue, especially unwise spending, by government. This is to be one of the political battlegrounds I know. But you heard. a moment ago, the Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee who has always been a great spender in terms of natural resources because he knows that spending on natural resources is an investment in tomorrow and the day after tomorrow. We have to keep this in mind because if we are going to use more forests and out of door resources, we have to make additional investments to do the work and it can't be done without appropriations.

There are other things too that we can be doing, and some of us have our hopes high. I think one of the brightest chapters of conservation in our generation was the Civilian Conservation Corps. I hope before the next Congress goes home that my former colleagues in Congress will create a new Conservation Corps so that we can write more bright chapters with this type of effort.

In his message on natural resources last February, President Kennedy made the following statement on forestry: "Our forest lands present the sharpest challenge to our foresight. Trees planted today will not reach the minimum sizes needed for lumber until the year 2000.

"Most projections of future timber requirements predict a doubling of current consumption within 40 years. At present cutting rates, we are using up our old growth timber in western stands. Because of the time requirements involved we must move now to meet anticipated future needs that prove the productivity of our nearly 500,000,000 acres of commercial forest lands." I am sure if we remind the President of this statement, because he is a man of his word, we can get some of that additional money, Senator.

Because you are a special group you know the reason the President emphasized forest lands and forestry practices—because of long time requirements for tree growth and the need for continuous and consistent management throughout the forest rotation. For this reason I want to describe for you today a few of my thoughts on forest management, forest programs and on the broader subjects of conservation.

First I want to say, because of ourest and other land management responsibilities overlap, that there is a new era of cooperation between my department and the Department of Agriculture. This is made possible because of the fact that both Secretary Freeman and I approach our jobs from the standpoint that we want what is best for the country, and that this should be the ultimate test. Let me give you an example because we are constantly confronted with problems of sorting out lands and functions with consolidation and other problems.

We have right here in New Mexico a little program, or not so little, as consumated a couple of months ago. We all know the type of management problems we have particularly in this area of the Southwest in checkerboard of forest lands and state lands intermingled. The State of New Mexico turned over to the National Forest Service their state sections of about 70,000 acres to block-up national forest areas in the national forests of this state. My own department, as payment in kind, transferred some 170,000 acres of grazing lands to the State of New Mexico, in a blocked-up holding for better management.

Now this was good for the Department of Agriculture. It was good for the State of New Mexico and, therefore, it was good for the country even though my own department surrendered lands. This is a mere incident, and we were all delighted that this type of thing could be done. We hope we can do more of it to im-

prove our management opportunities.

We've been working together on such things as agricultural pesticides, on the drainage of wet lands, particularly up in the pot hole country where the right hand hasn't known what the left hand has been doing in recent years. To establish uniform forest practices on our land and to make more uniform grazing practices, we are working now on the development of recreational programs together.

When the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission has reported, Senator Anderson, I hope the administration will have recommendations and responses ready to the findings of your commission.

I think too and perhaps I am getting a little out of my pew, talking about it, except that I do serve as a member of the National Forest Reservation Commission. I have wondered, sitting on that commission, whether the time hasn't come to make further investment in the East where our forest lands are almost the only public domain at the present time and to round out the acquisition programs laid out originally under the Weeks Act with regard to eastern forests. I think this deserves

some of our very best thought.

Our greatest projected need for future outdoor recreation lies in the eastern half of our country, where populations are heavy and available public lands inadequate to meet the demand. We need to reserve much smaller tracts of state forests and

parks.

For many years, my own department has been characterized, by friends and critics alike, as a collection of bureaus, each of which operated in an independent way. This has been demonstrated time and time again in the past when inter-bureau controversies broke out into public view. Until now, forestry in my department has been one of several activities of five separate bureaus. I do not anticipate any change in the location of these forestry responsibilities, but I am now engaged in developing a consistent forestry program throughout the department. The approach we are using will, I think, be of real interest to you.

We are developing a new method of long range scheduling of our forestry programs. To meet future demands for wood, expected to double during the next 40 years, is a greatly intensified effort to increase wood production per acre. On Interior's

183,000,000 acres of commercial and non-commercial forest lands, we are giving priority to intensive forest management practices on our 52,000,000 acres of commercial land. We are classifying these lands in need of reforestation, of thinning, and other timber stand improvement practices and other protection development management measures.

Next, we are trying to establish definite systematic scheduling of these programs over the rest of this decade in order to be sure that our forest lands will reach maximum productivity before the end of the pres-

ent century.

This forward programming is being gradually applied in each of our resource sectors. In addition to forestry, we are already working on soil conservation and range improvement, water conservation and developments, wildlife, fisheries, and recreational area developments.

The impact of this process on the department is an interesting one. It is bringing the resource specialists and the different bureaus into working teams relating to various programs into the total department conservation efforts. And, of course, we are strengthened further by the close liaison on these same problems we're

Udall Drives For Land Reform

(From page 23)

boards advise; in the last analysis, the responsibility is on the man who signs the order. In the nature of your function, if we don't like your advice, we don't have to take it." Secretary Carver then informed the Council members that the Department, acting in accordance with the President's Resources Message, had drafted certain principles regarding grazing fees:

"User fees and charges for grazing including privileges and forage consumed on federal lands shall correspond to the fair market value as established by appraisal or competitive bidding in the open market, except as otherwise provided by law."

Mr. Carver also mentioned that arrangements are being made with local Soil Conservation Districts to secure a "conservation needs inventory."

Judge Dan Hughes of Montrose, Colorado, Chairman of the Council, responded to Mr. Carver's remarks by saying:

"We have no material disagree-

ment on principle. The Advisory Boards and the Department of the Interior must act as a team. However, the Council feels that if changes are to be made, the personnel representing grazing should remain as it is. If the Department wishes to add others, that is its business."

Mr. Hughes protested any increase in user fees, saying agriculture is a sick business. The sheep industry could be called "For whom the bell tolls."

Mr. Hughes also said, "The Taylor Grazing Act recognizes the priority of use. The Council asks to have grazing made as permanent as possible. But we recognize this is only a permissive use. If the land must be taken for a higher use, we bow to such use."

Whether or not Secretary Udall can make his wishes stick may not be known fully until voters reappraise certain key Congressmen in the next election. Meantime, certain grass-roots administrative matters need more attention than they are receiving.

About 100 million acres of the public domain has never been surveyed. This is an open invitation to trespassers. Some progress has been made since AFA first drew it to the attention of the public, but administrators still have a heavy load of trespass cases.

The Bureau of Land Management has no authority to provide recreation facilities, yet probably has nearly as many visitors as the national forests. In the entire Bureau, only one man devotes his attention to this important phase of land use.

Much of the public domain has been seriously depleted by past misuse. It should be rehabilitated.

These are matters which AFA has called to the attention of Congress for five consecutive years. They cannot be corrected until Congress provides the necessary appropriations and the authority necessary to make improvements.

Kenneth B. Pomeroy

working out with the Department of

Agriculture.

I think citizens interested in conservation have long hoped for a solution to the kind of inter-bureau function which has wasted so much time in the past, and we hope to have struck upon a formula which will convert some of this wasted effort into team work in my department.

What does this mean in specific terms? For better forestry in the near future, for the forests of the department, we are planning to put major emphasis on five particular objec-

tives.

First, basic to intensive forest management, regardless of ultimate objectives is the adequacy of the protection afforded against fires, in-

sects, and diseases.

Second, I expect the early completion of the inventory now going on to identify those public domain lands which should become a part of the national land reserve for forest management. Forest management planning may be only truly effective when land tenure has been established.

Third, again basic to the forest management program, is the completion of a network of access roads to serve for protection purposes, for the removal of forest products, for such improvement work as may be required and to furnish access for such services of the forest as recreation.

Fourth, one of the major needs of our forests—and one which requires prompt action if these forests are going to furnish goods and services—is that of reforestation. I found, for example, that no replanting has been accomplished on our Indian forest land since the early CCC days. Reseeding the public domain has gone on at a snail pace. The principal reforestation has been on the O&C railroad land grants of western Oregon where we have been planting approximately 20,000 acres for the past three or four years.

Because of poor land practices in the past, of past fires, and also because of the considerable delay in natural reseeding following timber sales, it is quite obvious that a crash program of reforestation and reseed-

ing is absolutely essential.

The fifth, last but not least, of the problems confronting us is a desperate need to improve the quality of growing stocks within our commercial forests. It has been estimated that nearly two and a half million acres need intensive work to improve the productivity per acre, to encourage better form, to encourage a more

desirable species, and to provide for thinning of young stands and properly enforce it.

Finally, foresters in my department have been working closely with those in the Department of Agriculture to try to find a formula for one of the most difficult unsolved problems in forestry. Our Bureau of Indian Affairs, in particular, has a definite interest in the solution of the problems of small forest ownership for several millions of acres of allotted lands on these reservations. Our analysis shows that each of these small tracts is an uneconomical unit if left standing alone. Therefore, if economic management is to be attained, some form of group operating service must be made available.

The cost of each land owner in acquiring forestry and logging equipment cannot be charged against the small annual cut, but a group service association which attended to operating, harvesting, and marketing needs of owners can keep costs well in line. We expect to apply such new techniques on some Indian-held areas through the new area redevelopment program, or at least this is our hope.

Likewise, there is need in forestry for bringing all of the technical assistance programs available from state and federal agencies into a single local medium. The most practical single possibility appears to be the local soil conservation districts. Agreements made by owners with the districts may be the key to continuity in forestry, which is so badly needed.

This, then, is our department's response to the President's message. Our goal is to place the forests under intensive management in order that the forests of this department may play their proper role in the nation's need for timber, forage, water, wildlife, and recreation. I believe this is a sound program and I hope that your association will continue to give leadership in helping us attain these goals.

In closing, I should like to comment on a subject of current interest. I think we need to reason together a little bit, because I think some of us perhaps aren't as far apart as we sometimes think. I refer, of course, to the Wilderness Bill and the present controversy about it. I saw this argument in print not long ago; someone said, "Well, his case against the Wilderness Bill was very simple; there were no jobs in the wilderness, and that was the reason the Wilderness Bill should not be enacted."

This argument has some point, but the question that others have asked is whether there are not other values at stake, in terms of the whole, which are equally important or more important with respect to this particular problem.

The truth of the matter is that the greatest advocates of wilderness have been foresters—men trained by Pinchot and in the Forest Service. One of them is a man who cut his teeth in the Forest Service out here, Aldo Leopold. I thing some of Senator Anderson's convictions stem from his acquaintance with Leopold. Bob Marshall is another example. There have been others I could mention. I suspect that Dick McArdle has a little wilderness in his system, as most of us have.

I was interested a few weeks ago when I was up in the Northwest and talking with a new friend of mine who is a state land commissioner. We argued on the way out to the airport about the Wilderness Bill. When we got there he renewed an invitation he had extended a couple of months earlier to me to take a wilderness trip in one of the great wilderness areas in their state.

"You've got to come on this trip. This is some of the greatest back country there is." I said to him, "John, you know, the only trouble with you is that you are crazy about your little piece of wilderness, but you don't want anyone else to have theirs." He smiled and said, "Well,

I guess you've got me."

But it seems to me that from the present legislation largely being framed by Westerners, most of whom tried to take a balanced view of all the interests, that we can set aside what Leopold called "a few tag ends" of the wilderness as a wilderness system. I think our country is big enough that we can afford to do it for other values. He has been gone ten vears or more, but Leopold has said it more eloquently, I think, than anyone of us are saying today about wilderness. He was a forester. Let me read, in closing, some of the things that he said in one of his books: "There are some who can live without wild things and some who cannot. Like wind and sunsets, wild things were taken for granted until progress began to do away with them. Now we face the question whether a still higher standard of living is worth its cost in things natural, wild, and free.

"For some of us in the minority, the opportunity to see these is as important as television, and the chance

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to find a rare flower as inalienable as free speech to a writer. These wild things, I admit, have led human value until machinization assured us of a good breakfast, until science disclosed the drama of where they come from and how they live. The only conflict thus boils down to a question of degrees—some of us see a law of diminishing returns in progress, others do not."

And then later he wrote: "Conservation is getting nowhere because it is incompatible with our concept of land. We abuse land because we regard it as a commodity belonging to us. When we see land as a community to which we belong, we may begin to use it with love and respect. There is no other way for land to survive the impact of mechanized man nor for us to reap from it the ecstatic harvest it is capable under

science of contributing to culture."
And finally he said, "The ability to

And finally he said, "The ability to see the values of wilderness boils down in the last analysis to the question of intellectual humility, a shallow-minded modern who has lost his roots in the land, has assumed he has already discovered what is important."

There has been such a parade of empires, political and economic, for the last thousand years, that it is only the scholar and the outdoorsmen who appreciate that all history consists of successive excursions from a single starting point to which men return again and again—to organize, to start another search for a durable scale of values. It is only the scholar and outdoorsmen who understand why raw wilderness gives a unique definition and meaning to human enterprise.

I leave these thoughts with you because I am one, whether my views balance or not, who thinks as Leopold felt-that we can afford to have some type of wilderness system and still have the finest forest system and best outdoor recreation system that our country has to offer. Because our country is unique, perhaps the greatest gift we have had, perhaps the key to the genius of the American people, we should keep a few places where we can know America as Lewis and Clark, Kit Carson, and Father Escalante knew it. This is the challenge of conservation in our time. Depending on what we do or not do. we are writing our signature on the land. Let us write it in a large hand. Let us write it so that future generations can read it.

Thank you.

Conservation Is Our Constant Task

(From page 31)

nedy declared: "These lands, currently far below their productive potential, must be managed to produce a larger share of our future timber needs. Current forest owner assistance programs have proven inadequate."

Progress must be made by the almost 41/2 million people who own forest holdings less than 500 acres in size. They own almost 220 million acres-three times the forest holdings of the Forest Service. Progress must likewise be made among some 46,000 people whose holdings are in the 500 to 5000-acre group and total 46 million acres. Here consulting foresters have been able to move in with some success. There are only 2600 owners of over 5000 acres each but their aggregate holdings total 93 million acres. As you know the bulk of these lands are in the larger holdings owned by a very few owners, some 300-and these form the backbone of such private movements as the Tree Farm system. Here we have seen real progress in the last two decades.

This is both commendable and heartening. Consulting foresters along with industrial foresters deserve great credit for the job they have done.

When I was Secretary of Agriculture, I made a speech before this association on the need for government to do something about privately-owned timber lands, and I was surprised at the number of enthusiastic and favorable comments my remarks

received. But I couldn't find anyone in Congress who would put in a bill to achieve improvement. When I was elected to the Senate, I decided to find out how truly people believed in preservation of our timber lands, and I introduced a bill myself.

The bill didn't get very far. All kinds of extreme charges were made about its objectives—and about me. It seemed as though the opposition was trying to put a halo of patriotism around short sightedness.

But I take comfort in the words of the Washington State Supreme Court in affirming the constitutionality of a law requiring commercial loggers to reforest.

An "inviolate compact" between the dead, the living and the unborn "requires that we leave to the unborn something more than debts and depleted natural resources. Surely," said the court, "where natural resources can be utilized and at the same time perpetuated for future generations, what has been called 'constitutional morality' requires that we do so."

The small woodlands of America—three-fourths of our private forests—must by the year 2000 provide half our wood supply; some 52 billion board feet. This is four billion feet more than the current growth from all lands in the United States.

This is the time for decision on these private timber stands which, although privately owned, are inseparable from the public welfare.

In any event, the public lands, at

least, are a public trust. If our public forest and range is to be adequate to meet the growing demand for its products, we must do more than simply restore their productivity. We must bring these lands to their optimum potential. If resource management has a practical meaning and application, it certainly is premised on the fact that man working with nature can do alone.

Roads are another big opportunity. The 160,000 miles of national forests roads require expansion. These roads are the basic arterial routes for all users of the national forests. By the end of 1972, about 79,000 miles of access roads and 8,000 miles of trails should be constructed. The size of this essential task is in dicated by the fact that over the next 11 years we must lay down half as many miles of new roads as now exist in the national forests.

Yet that is only a limited objective. Beyond lie even larger forest road requirements for the last quarter of the century—a system three times greater than exists now.

With roads, the public lands are available for all. The timber user can harvest the diseased tree before it is a total loss, the forester can plant new trees and thin young stands. The stockman can improve and develop the range; he can move his livestock as need be. Our citizens can find the variety of outdoor recreation they seek in areas which do not conflict with other uses. Fishing streams will

be available, hunting areas accessible, campground sites in plenty will be possible. I know that an appeal for access road building is sometimes controversial, but I ask your help in pushing for an adequate program.

Recent years have witnessed an exciting surge towards the outdoors for recreation. One could expound on the possible philosophical urges behind this desire to be away from the canyons of the city, to be where things are leafy green or snow white or desert brown. But the fact is that better roads, shorter work weeks, a baby boom, longer vacation periods, earlier retirement-these developments have opened the floodgates for outdoor recreation.

Every public agency-local, state and federal-which has even the barest facilities or simply unposted land available for recreation has watched the recreation use climb sharply each year. Future projections may be uncertain, but we know this: our forecasts of recreation use in the past have proved too conservative. And there are some authorities who foresee a four-fold increase in recreation use by the year 2000. The National Forest Program, Mission 66, Operation Outdoors, the ORRRC study, Secretary Udall's recreational land sale policy, and parks and seashore bills offer substantial evidence that both Congress and the Executive Branch are moving ahead.

This has been a historic session of Congress in terms of recreation. The Senate not only passed the Wilderness Bill. It passed the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Bill. It voted to create the Cape Cod Seashore area. -different in purpose from a national park. With the blades of bulldozers slicing deeper into the beauty of Point Reyes Peninsula north of San Francisco, the Senate passed legislation to create a national park there. We want a Padre Island National Park in Texas, a Great Basin National Park in Nevada, and a Bandelier-Jemez National Park in New Mexico. I fully expect that more national park areas will be created in these next few years than in decades before. I hope we shall work together in that endeavor.

The Shorelines Bill which passed the Senate would produce a careful study of 12 shoreline areas on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the Great Lakes and two other major inland lakes-Tahoe and Great Salt Lake. A second provision directs the Secretary of Agriculture to make studies of outstanding lake and river areas



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in the national forests. The third, and in many ways the most important aspect of this legislation, authorizes \$25 million to match state funds for purchasing state shorelines. Already the governors of thirty states have indicated genuine interest in this section.

We get some novel proposals. Not only will we have more national parks and new seashore and shorelines areas, but we face requests for regional parks on a basis so different we scarcely know what to call them. For example, there was a request to preserve and protect free-flowing streams like the Current and Eleven Point rivers in Missouri. Some wanted to make the whole area a state park. The Missouri Senators suggested it be proclaimed a national monument. But Secretary Udall in a speech referred to it as a national park. The Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission thought it might be termed a regional park where hunting and fishing could be unrestrained. By any name, I predict that Missouri rose along those free-flowing rivers will smell sweet; but it opens the door to many other possibilities, such as the Allagash in Maine.

Your theme at this meeting is the

stewardship of our public lands. My talk has been somewhat in the nature of an interim report of how Congress is discharging its responsibilities in that field.

We have tried to accelerate the reforestation and revegetation of sereral million acres where the need is great.

We have pushed small watershed projects and major reclamation proposals.

We have urged and sponsored a speed-up in the construction of forest roads.

We have considered and advanced the creation of national parks and the preservation of seashore and interior shoreline areas.

These are the things that Congress will work upon when some may think it has come to the hour of vacation and that its members who have left Washington have nothing to do. But the burden never quite rolls of our backs. Over the years, many new friends have been won to the cause of conservation; but the challenge continues without let-up, the need for stewardship never dies. God grant that you may see fit to reach out your hands to help us in our unending task

Reading About Resources

(From page 39)

will find the book a pleasure to study. The Small Private Forest in the United States, by Charles H. Stoddard (Resources for the Future, Inc., Washington, 1961. \$2.00. 171 pp.)

Forester and economist Stoddard, recently a key staff member of Resources for the Future and now a Udall lieutenant, sums up a decade of intensive personal study, using the pertinent research of this period, to present the most important evaluation of the small forest problem yet to see print.

His book is extraordinarily businesslike. The facts of the problem. the extent and causes of the present waste as well as the imperative national need to reduce this waste, are spelled out carefully, to speak for themselves. The efforts for solution are measured by their as yet indecisive results. With commendable esprit, Stoddard reaches the inescapable conclusion that a far greater degree of cooperative management is essential for the future of the industry. He notes the efforts being made in this direction, and concludes with his estimate of the conditions that

must be met before cooperation among small forest landowners will be sufficiently effective.

This is an excellent, clear-headed contribution to the science of forest management. Any man concerned with these urgent matters will find here new and careful insights that may mark a turning point in this initial aspect of American forestry. William B. Greeley, A Practical Forester, by George T. Morgan, Jr. (Published by Forest History Society,

\$2.85. 82 pp.)

This is one of the best short biographies I have ever read. It does not go deep into the motives or inner patern of that fabulous man Greeley, but it does explain and justify its sub-title: A Practical Forester.

Inc., St. Paul, Minnesota, 1961.

The fearless moderation of this perceptive outdoorsman gave him a unique role in a time of extremists, and the importance of his role was never better emphasized than in this Morgan study. The book is as delightful as it is informative. It is the next best thing to having met Mr. Greeley oneself.

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Dwindling Forest Land Growing Recreation Land

(From page 9)

Assistant Chief of the Forest Service, Edward Cliff, lauded industrial forest owners for their increased use of company foresters and for improved forest management.



He reminded them, however, that "Adverse public attitudes toward private forest land management can hamper or defeat the owner's management objectives. The timberland owner cannot effectively lock the public out of his woods. The public will look to the owners of private forest lands to supply a substantial part of the recreation opportunities it desires. Multiple use on private lands differs from multiple use of public

lands... On practically all large private holdings... the primary objective of ownership is the profitable production of timber for industrial use and other uses take a secondary position... Experience has demonstrated that the public is willing to pay for recreational use of forest lands if they get the value received. If the federal government adopts a policy of charging for recreational use of public lands, as is now being considered, the opportunities for private owners to make equitable charges for public use will be improved."

The speech of **Thomas L. Kimball**, Executive Director of the National Wildlife Federation, unable to be present because of duties out of the city, was presented by **Frank**

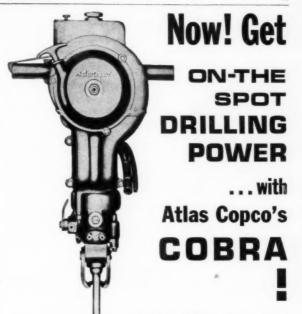


Lara, National Wildlife Federation Staff Forester. Kimball's speech said, "Of the three and a third billion acres of land in the United States, the federal government owns about 772 million acres or, roughly, 23 percent of the total area. State and local governments own an additional 10 percent. This illustrates that the solution to providing a place to hunt, fish, and to participate in other enjoyable outdoor activities

lies two-thirds with the private landowners and onethird with the government, at least insofar as land control is concerned. . . In my opinion, whether or not public hunting and fishing, as we know it today, is continued in the United States will largely depend on the private landowner and whether or not he can and will be convinced that it is both in his interest and that of the general public that wildlife production and harvest on his land is worthwhile."



Bernard L. Orell, vice president of Weyerhaeuser Company, was panel moderator of the AFPI Conference. He is a member of the President's Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, president of Forest History Society, trustee of AFPI, director of National Association of Manufacturers, director of Pulpwood Association, honorary president of American Forestry Association, and chairman of forest management committee of National Lumber Manufacturer's Association.



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610 Industrial Avenue Paramus, New Jersey 930 Brittan Avenue San Carlos, California The final speaker on this panel, Curtis M. Hutchins, Chairman of the Board of the Dead River Company, said the problem of harmonizing the use of forest lands for

timber production and for recreation is one that will take a great deal of study before a practical solution can be reached. "The first step prior to any other definitive planning or decision-making ... might be such a study. Lacking such programming and landuse forecasting cooperatively by forest landowners and professionals in the recreational fields, there will be great danger of jumping-of-the-gun by groups

with relatively single-purpose uses in mind, of emotions aroused and positions taken which become increasingly difficult to reconcile as time goes on."

Hodges Praises Forest Industries

The Terrace Banquet Room was the scene of a dinner at 7 p.m. Thursday evening where Luther Hodges, U. S. Secretary of Commerce, was the principle speaker,



and John H. Hinman, president of AFPI, was the toastmaster. Secretary Hodges praised the forest industries for their efforts in conservation of the country's forest resources and in utilization of its raw materials. "Forest products are going to be in great demand as our whole economy grows more rapidly... Half of our forest land is in private ownership. The productivity of these lands is far below their potential, and far below

what it must be if we are to have an adequate supply of forest products in the remaining decades of this century... Today our forests are capable of supplying the demand for forest products We are currently adding more timber volume than we are removing each year. But what about the future? Despite the many lumber substitutes being used today, the per capita consumption of lumber has remained virtually unchanged since 1940. And the consumption of other forest products has risen sharply. Per capita consumption of paper and paperboard, for example, has nearly doubled in the last 20 years-from 254 to 438 pounds a year We will be using far more of most forest products by the end of the century. . . But working together we can make this great country even greater. . . This forest land use conference is one example of how free citizens come together to learn together, plan together and work together for their common good." Secretary Hodges also forecast a bright future for American industry and said, "Official figures not only confirm that the recession was the mildest since the war, but that the recovery has been the fastest."

"Use of Small Private Holdings"

The final panel on "Use of Small Private Holdings" presented first James G. Yoho, Professor of Forest Economics at Duke University and economics expert on



AFA's North Carolina land ownership study. He said, "... One must face up to the basic economics involved in each of the individual small forest properties... The reason is simply that we have employed fallacious economic assumptions which have led us to believe that timber growing is equally profitable for all classes of owners holding similar stands growing at similar rates. In reality, the economic profitability of

timber growing probably varies more with the economic class of the owner involved than with the per acre biological potential of his forest. This follows for two primary reasons: First, there appears to be definite economies of scale in forest operations. Second, the different asset-limitation situations among forest owners fore some of them to pursue higher return alternatives than forestry."

"There is a little bit of wilderness in every woodlot," opined Arthur J. Schwaiger, Michigan Tree Farmer, as he gave a slide showing of his woodland property. "We do



have problems," he said, "—some of them beyond our control. Wildlife for example. No family enjoys the creatures of the forest more than my four children, my wife and myself. But we know that Nature's controlling factors—such as predators—have in many instances been eliminated so that an imbalance between forest and wildlife occurs, often to threaten seriously the future of the forest. Deer have become a serious prob-

lem in many areas . . . we need more intensive harvests if we are to conserve both deer and forests. . . Today a thirty-year loan can be obtained to purchase a house which may depreciate to a fraction of its value before the loan is repaid. Yet a tree farmer is rarely able to get any sort of loan to develop his timberland, which would increase in value over the years. . This I believe to be tragic. It will show up in our fiber costs in years to come. Much of our better timber lies in difficult terrain, and therefore is costly to develop—roads for example. As a small forest owner, I believe that a study of the potential for loans would be desirable."

T. B. Plair, Head Woodland Conservationist of the Soil Conservation Service, said, "We have found that it is not safe to predict an individual's interest in conserva-



tion before he knows what his opportunities are to improve the
use of his resources. However, we
do know that initial interest is
greatest where markets exist for
wood crops . . . Small private
woodland holdings provide an
unparalleled opportunity for the
millions of owners to increase
their incomes, increase the capital value of their holdings,—
mostly farms and ranches—protect and improve their soil and

water resources, provide improved habitat for wildlife, and create most desirable recreation facilities. . . . The small private holdings can be made to increase the vol-

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ume of usable wood produced by, let's say 100 percent, or maybe more. . . . If they (small land owners) can make more money by growing trees than by growing cotton, they will grow trees."

Arthur Sowder, Extension Forester of the Agricultural Extension Service, said, ". . . The Extension Service is considered the educational arm of the Department of



Agriculture . . . our job is to help farm people help themselves . . . The Extension Service is trying to get at the bottom of the problem to educate owners of small forest woodlands . . . As a result of some 25 meetings of small woodland owners held around the country a few years ago, the Chief of the Forest Service . . . told Extension — The few studies that have been made indicate that few people realize the potential value of their

woodlands . . . We know little of what motivates forest landowners . . . When you get right down to it, our biggest problem is more a people-problem than a forestry-problem.' . . . We have got to find out what makes these small woodland owners tick and that's what Extension and others are doing in . . . various motivation studies. Then, by using all the Extension devices at our command, try to put something inside these owners of small woodlands that will begin to tick, forestry-wise."

"Wood by comparative standards is cheap," said John I. Taylor Assistant Legislative Director of the American Farm Bureau Federation. "Like air and water . . . and



anything else in plentiful supply, it is taken for granted. Public apathy is appalling. The public feels it (the wood) has always been here . . it will always be here. We know better . . . There are two groups of people who need to be sold and re-sold. The public, who use, enjoy and reap benefit from America's forests and the producer or farmer who grows trees for commercial consumption and esthetic values. The follow-

ing aspects need to be stressed: . . . education, . . . research, . . . marketing, . . . woodlot management, . . . forest production."

"... Small acreages, within the economic facts of life, seldom can pay their way by income from a sustained yield of forest products," said Izaak Walton League Con-



servation Director, Joseph W. Penfold. ". . . Management of these small woodlots for the forest products alone will not pay off for the owner . . . Recreation could well be the other value . . . There are far more people who go into the outdoors to picnic, hike, camp, watch birds, pick flowers and a host of other participating activities, than purchase a hunting license. There can be no question that these economic val-

ues will soar in the years ahead . . . Uuban people have

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an increasing need for outdoor recreation . . . The multiple use concept of management, deliberately applied to these small timber holdings may close the present economic gap and serve important social needs of the people. We believe the idea is worth further exploration."

The closing speech of the panel was given by Virginia State Forester, George W. Dean. "According to the 1959 Census," he said, "the average Virginia farm contains 134



acres of open and wooded land, has a net annual income of \$1,200 and supports 4 persons. This is a net annual income of \$9.03 per acre. Is it economically possible for many of these average farmers and small non-active farmer forest owners, together with their below average income neighbors, to practice good forestry on their small holdings? Are they not victims of the present high cost of living? They and their families

must have a reasonable amount of money to buy food, clothing and shelter, medicine, school books and supplies, pay doctor bills, and provide transportation, together with a few of the semi-luxuries that make living worthwhile. If there are a few dollars available in timber in the woodlot, can we blame them for using it now, in hopes that the future will somehow take care of itself? In Virginia about 75 percent of all wood volume used by the huge forest industry is grown on the holdings of the small land owners. Their attitude toward tree farming will materially affect the forest processing industries and the economic welfare of the state. The dollar per acre return from their acres will largely determine the action of the small land owners as to the primary use of their forest lands."

Garratt: "Alpha and Omega"

In a summary, Dean Garratt said, "In recent years land managers and the general public alike have become increasingly aware of the mounting competition among



users and owners of forest lands . . . This competition is growing sharply with each passing year . . . The competition stems chiefly from the demands of a growing population for forest-based goods and services. . . .

"To sum it all up very briefly, from this conference we see that the problems concerned with competing demands for use of our forest land are complex; that there is an expressed willingness

on the part of the agencies and groups concerned to find solutions that will satisfy all groups; that some solutions already have been found and are in action; and that above all there is still much to be done and many ideas yet to be tried. But of paramount significance is the willingness of competing groups to meet and hear the views of others as well as to air publicly their own views. This is our democratic way of doing things.

"One thing that has impressed me has been the almost universal emphasis the panels have placed on the growing needs and demands for public recreation. Making appropriate adjustments to meet these demands without sacrificing unduly the other important forest values is probably the most immediate land management problem we face.

"At the same time this growing pressure focuses attention on the real need . . . to educate our citizens . . . To be truly effective, any program of public education should also be aimed at bringing home to those who use our forests the fact that responsibility is a two-way street, that if industry is to have a responsibility to respond to public demands, so also does the public have a responsibility to the landowner in cooperating to make his multiple use program effective.

"Another impression I have formed is that industry participation in multiple use programs, and especially with activities in providing recreational facilities for the general public, has come to be regarded rather universally as strictly as a matter of establishing and maintaining good public relations.

"I may be somewhat naive in believing that this development is something more than just a desire to get in good with the local citizens... But it seems to me that the more advanced segments of industry are coming to accept a broadened concept of their basic responsibility to the public for the management of forest lands for something more than timber production insofar as it can be done without serious economic penalty.

"This conference has been essentially harmonious in tone. One unfamiliar with some of the underlying presures and attitudes might well leave this meeting secure in the belief that because the problems are clearly recognized, they will find their own solution, given time; that the various agencies and groups here represented are either already working in fairly close cooperation to meet the common goal or are prepared to do so, each ready to compromise to a reasonable degree on the issues at stake. I could wish this is so. But I must confess to having serious doubts that such a unified approach will come as a natural inevitable consequence of this meeting, successful as it has been.

The question I should like to pose to all the panelists and members of this audience and the organizations they represent is, 'Where do we go from here?' What can be done to put in motion the forces needed to work out mutually acceptable solutions to the burgeoning problems of public and private land ownership and administration? One of the crying needs of the moment is leadership in consolidating the efforts of all groups that are seriously concerned with meeting the challenge. We cannot afford to be complacent, for inaction in the face of mounting public pressures will only reap a harvest that might well be distinctly disadvantageous to the best public and private interest in the years ahead. If responsible groups in the land management field and overall conservation areas do not make a forthright. and, I might say, an outright effort to settle the major issues we have been discussing through voluntary cooperative action, they may well be settled for us-settled in legislative halls under the pressure of political expediency and inadequately informed public opinion.

"At this point I want to dust off on old story because I think it points up the present situation. It's the story of the duffer playing golf who teed off and sliced the ball and it landed on a large ant hill right at the edge of the fairway. He went over and he addressed the ball, and he took a swing. He hit on the near side of it and he killed about 100 ants. He addressed the ball a second time and this time he let go and he hit on the far side of the ball and killed about a thousand ants. All of which prompted little Joey Ant to say to his Aunt Phoebe, 'If we want to get out of this alive, we'd better get on the ball.'"

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Izaak Walton League Sponsors Successful Hunter Education Program

Por the past five years the militant Izaak Walton League of America has been carrying on a hunter education program pegged on the slogan that hunting on private land is a privilege, not a right.

The Ike League calls this their "Hunt America Time" program (or HAT for short) and land owners should know that this sincere effort is achieving much good in educating sportsmen regarding the property rights of land owners and in helping to cement better relations between the land owner and the entire sporting fraternity.

In waging this much needed program, thousands of pieces of litera-

ture pour out of the League Headquarters at 1326 Waukegan Road, Glenview, Illinois. All that is required to obtain this promotion kit is a postcard and the material shows just what an individual or a group of individuals can do in working for a new era of good feeling between the sportsman and the land owner in their individual communities.

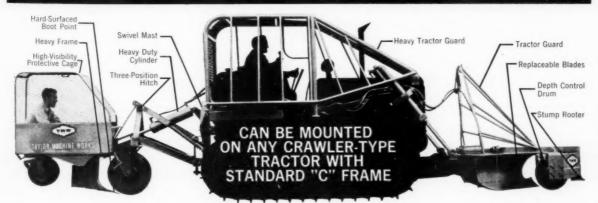
The League war cry of "Respect Private Property—Save Public Hunting" should be music to the ears of property owners everywhere, who, on occasion, have complained bitterly about hunter violations on their lands. The fact that many foresters and individual property owners have joined with the League in this effort offers conclusive proof that the program is doing a whale of a lot of good for everyone and should be fully encouraged.

In launching the 1961 HAT pro-

gram, League President Allen J. Erskine, of Sioux City, Iowa, observed, "America has a rich heritage as a nation of hunters. In sharp contrast to the European system where hunting is for the rich land owner only, all classes of Americans have long enjoyed this splendid outdoor pursuit. Today, of course, hunting is an important means of relief from the tensions of modern living, and a wonderful introduction to the world of nature. But these socially important experiences may be denied present and future generations if hunters do not do a better job of respecting the property of others. Game is the property of the people of the United States but the land on which most hunting is done is private. Thus, hunting, is a privilege, not a right."

To which AMERICAN FORESTS adds "Amen" and good luck to the League in a most constructive effort.

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THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION, 919 - 17th Street N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Recreation and Land Ownership

(From page 41)

gash Country." The land has been in private ownership about a century and a half. Most of it has been logged, some of it twice. The forest, however, has re-established itself so well under private management that preservationists now clamor to have 296,500 acres transferred from commercial use to wilderness status. They wish to establish an Allagash National Recreation Area.

A significant feature of the controversy concerns the steps already taken by forest industries to preserve the scenic beauty of the Allagash country. The industries have recognized public pressures for hunting, fishing, camping and canoeing in a rugged north woods environment. Recreationists have been encouraged and made welcome. But industrial efforts to date have not won the approval of preservationists.

Time-wise, the proposal to create an Allagash National Recreation Area stands at about the same stage of incubation as agitation for a Great Smoky Mountains National Park in the early 1920's. Conservation organizations and public agencies are focusing their attention on the region but Congress has not yet extended its blessings.

The Allagash proposition touches upon a policy adopted by The American Forestry Association eight years ago. In its Program for American Forestry, the association said:

"As a general rule, it should be the national policy to leave in private ownership most forest land having reasonable prospect of effective management thereunder."

Please note that this policy pertains to land suited primarily to the growing of timber. The association has not attempted to apply it to nonproductive areas such as the Cape Cod seashore.

The Ozark Rivers

In the Missouri Ozarks, the Current and Eleven Points rivers provide major scenic attractions. Hunting, fishing, and floating down 190 miles of tree-lined streams in "john-boats" are favorite recreational activities.

These two streams flow through forested hills, interspersed with small farms. About 85 per cent of the 113,000 acres proposed for development is private owned. The State of Missouri owns 13 per cent of the land. The remaining two per cent is administered by the U. S. Forest Serv-

ice as a part of the Clark National Forest.

The citizens of Missouri hope that upwards of \$10,000,000 will be invested in development of the recreational potential of these Ozark rivers for the benefit of the local economy. Some people desire the land to be acquired for an Ozark Rivers National Monument to be administered by the National Park Service. Others think it would be sufficient to restrain private owners through scenic easements to be administered by the U. S. Forest Service. Both groups want the federal government to take over the project and do the work. This raises the basic question: Why doesn't the State of Missouri develop the area?

What are the responsibilities of the various levels of government—federal, state, county, and municipal? The American Forestry Association believes that the lower levels of government, particularly the states, should do more for themselves. Some states are recognizing their responsibilities. Kentucky has floated bond issues for 17 million dollars with which to develop its state park system.

California and New York are expanding their programs greatly. In Pennsylvania annual appropriations for state forests and parks have increased from one and one-half million dollars in 1955 to 33 million dollars in the present year. Such leadership should be encouraged.

Great Basin

A proposal to create a Great Basin National Park out of the Snake Division of the Humboldt National Forest in Nevada now is before Congress. The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee has reported favorably on it.

About 98 per cent of the area is owned by the federal government. Most of it has been administered by the Forest Service for more than fifty years. The primary uses are grazing, mining, recreation and watershed protection. Production of timber is limited to about one million board feet each year. The scenic attractions are the 640-acre Lehman Caves National Monument, now administered by the National Park Service, and the 28,000-acre Wheeler Peak Scenic Area, already set aside by the Forest Service.

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park is sponsored by the local Chamber of Commerce. The chamber hopes that renaming the area and placing greater emphasis on recreation will attract more tourist dollars to the community. At the same time the sponsor seeks to retain the economic benefits of present uses. Consequently the proposal calls for a hybrid park in which grazing and mining would be continued. In effect, it would become a "multiple use" park, thus obscuring the basic difference between national parks and national forests. This would be a dangerous precedent as it would set the stage for future controversy between the Forest Service and the Park Service over the administration of other areas. Furthermore, it would nullify the Multiple Use law enacted by Congress last year. In this act recreation was recognized as one of the primary functions of national forest administration.

The question has been raised—is there also a place for a national recreation area, an establishment that would not be a national park, a national forest, or a local state recreation area? If so, what agency would administer it? Current proposals in Congress indicate that efforts are being made to establish such areas under administration of the National Park Service.

The proposal for a Great Basin National Park also has another disquieting aspect. It disregards the traditionally high standards that have guided the establishment of national parks in the past. The Departmen of the Interior Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments has endorsed the area, however, as being representative of numerous Great Basin mountain ranges. Several other proposals for creation of national parks also carry the descriptive label "representative" instead of the adjec-

tives "majestic," "unique" or "aweinspiring," the ones usually applied to such works of nature.

National Park Standards

This willingness to accept representative areas, instead of demanding superlative specimens, indicates a general lessening of national park standards. The Camp Fire Club of America thoughtfully considered such a possibility three decades ago. It said:

"National parks are spacious land areas essentially in their primeval condition and so outstandingly superior in quality and beauty to average examples of their several types as to demand their preservation intact and in their entirety for the enjoyment, education and inspiration of all people for all time."

The Camp Fire Club expanded this concept in detail. Among other things, it said "that parks must be kept free from all industrial use, and that sanctuary, scientific and primitive values must always take precedence over recreational or other values. ("National Park Standards," American Forests and Forest Life," Aug. 1929.)

Summary

In summary, The American Forestry Association offers the following guide lines for evaluating proposals to establish public parks and recreation areas:

- 1. It should be the national policy to leave in private ownership most forest land having reasonable prospect of effective management thereunder.
- 2. If public ownership becomes necessary in order to protect public interests, then the lower levels of government, particularly the states, should do more for themselves.
- The basic differences between national parks and national forests are:
 - National parks are for the preservation of nature's masterpieces, unmarred by man.
 - b. National forests represent nature controlled by man. There land management for the general welfare is the basic idea.
- 4. Historic standards for national parks require that they be spacious land areas so outstandingly superior in quality and beauty as to demand their preservation intact for the enjoyment and inspiration of future generations. Anything less would tend to debase the National Parks System.

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Precision Tools for Foresters

The World On Four Acres

(From page 35)

I am now at an age to see things in retrospect. From the time I can remember anything, I was intrigued with the primitive, elemental and mysterious processes of nature. As a very young boy I could feel the rhythm and very heart-beat of nature; and I viewed what was around me more emotionally than realistically. The individuality or nomenclature of each plant did not concern me as much as the composite—the panorama.

It was only when I grew a little more mature that I felt it necessary to learn identifications, and I suspect that pride and ego to compete with those better informed promoted this studiousness.

A great pioneer forester of this country, Filibert Roth, once wrote:

"The man who has a piece of woodland where during the winter months he cuts his firewood and fencing and a few logs for the repair of building and implements, and during certain years when prices are high cuts some logs for the neighboring sawmill, but at the same time looks after the piece of woods, clears it of dead timber and other rubbish, thus keeping out fire and insects, and otherwise makes an effort to keep the land covered with forest—such a man practices forestry.

"His forest may be small or large, his way of doing may be simple and imperfect, the trees may not be the best kind for the particular locality and soil, they may not be as thrifty as they should and could be; but nevertheless here is a man who does not merely destroy the woods nor content himself with cutting down whatever he can sell, but one who cares for the woods as well as uses them, one who sows as well as harvests. He is a forester, and his work in the woods is forestry."

I will cut no logs for some time to come, only deformed trees for fireplace wood, and I will nurture the young and sturdy striplings that have the will to live, but now I treasure my woods more than just as a place to grow trees. It is a community of things natural which no man could or has created. It is only marked by man's hand of destruction.

These elements of nature's creation and their association each with the other, should be just as much a





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part of my right to citizenship as any of the mechanical gadgets I unwill-ingly find foisted upon me. My woods would not be complete without the young trees, the shrubs, the flowers and birds. It has become a whole world of nature's wonders on four acres

THE COMPLETE QUOTATION FROM FILIBERT ROTH

Complete quotation from Filibert Roth's book-pp. 44-45, First Book of Forestry-Part II, Paragraph on Raising or Keeping Up the Forest, copyrighted by Roth in 1902. Research by W. E. Scott, State of Wisconsin Conservation Department.

"On the other hand, the farmer who has a piece of woodland, where, during the winter months he cuts his firewood and fencing and a few logs for the repair of buildings and implements, and during certain years, when prices are high, cuts some logs for the neighboring sawmill, but, at the same time, looks after the piece of woods, cleans it of dead timber and other rubbish, thus keeping out fire and insects, and otherwise makes an effort to keep the land covered with forest-such a man practices

forestry. His forest may be small or large, his ways of doing things may be simple and imperfect, so that his woods do not contain as many trees as they should; the trees may not be the best kinds for the particular locality and soil; they may not be as thrifty as they should and could be; but nevertheless here is a man who does not merely destroy the woods. nor content himself with cutting down whatever he can sell, but one who cares for the woods as well as uses them, one who sows as well as harvests. He is a forester, and his work in the woods is forestry. Since his forest is small, the work is simpler, and it will be a good opportunity to learn how he cares for the woods; for trees start and grow in just the same way, whether in small or large forests."

The Deserted Village

(From page 31)

a four-day meeting, failed to muster the recruits that was the case with some of the other AFA treks in New Mexico. Perhaps a 250-mile jaunt over indifferent roads on the hot desert appeared a little too formidable to tired "conventioneers." Yet, here was a trip that truly epitomized the theme of the 86th Annual Meeting, "The Stewardship of Our Public Lands." Or perhaps it would be more appropriate to say here, the

lack of necessary stewardship.

The few who did take the trip will not forget it soon and they will take the word home. All agreed that it is to be devoutly hoped that Mr. Pearson, Mr. Dortignac and their colleagues will at least obtain the ear of the prime movers of our nation's affairs as they continue their lonely task. That task will require understanding and it will require financial support.

The Elm's Long Island Defenders

(From page 34)

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It is in this spirit that Nassau County, New York's John Molloy tends a young, 15-foot elm on his own modest property. And Suffolk County's T. H. Anderson can say:

You see these beautiful trees and you realize how long it takes to grow them. I gave up my own tree business to go into this work. Sometime or other I discovered that trees are meant for some other purpose than just firewood."

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A Managed Forest Can Be a Thing of Beauty and a Joy Forever

KENNETH P. DAVIS

Reprinted from the Journal of Forestry, September, 1961

Gaining public acceptance of this title cuts to the core of American forest policy and need.

Despite our frontier heritage of making farms out of forests, the public has a deeply rooted idea that there is something somehow undesirable about cutting down trees, though they happily use a thousand products made from them. The "woodman, spare that tree" concept developed over a long time and was greatly strengthened during the "cut out and get out" era. "Selective cutting" which followed, was, from a public relations standpoint, a halfhearted attempt to regain respectability. Currently, an antipathy to timber cutting is liberally nurtured by a flood of recreation, nature, and wilderness

There is a curious dichotomy in publie attitudes between what people think or can be led to think ideologically, and what they will accept in practice. People tend to accept what they find. Michigan's forests, for example, are enjoyed by increasing millions. They are young forests of many kinds that naturally developed or were planted after logging and fire. The people visiting them don't seem to object; they like aspen stands, plantations, and thrill to the fall coloration of sprout hardwood stands growing over old stumps. These varied stands are what are there, and people continue to flock north.

At the same time, at least some of these forest users, joined by many others one suspects of being rather removed from forest reality, support various organizations that deery the desecration of the forests, the tree cutters, and foresters by implication. This split does not seem strong in Europe. People there love nature and enjoy their forests. They find and accept these pleasures in forests managed mainly for timber production.

The cold fact of the matter is that, with mounting population, we are going to have to accept managed forests in this country too. There is not enough forest land for everything and everybody. Present emphasis on multiple use reflects this. But it is a term that can mean different things to different people. At the present time, its application is largely in the direction of modifying or restricting timber use to meet sharply increasing recreation, wildlife, and other land use demands. Much of this can and needs be done.

There comes, however, a point where

timber uses, which are of major economic concern, have to be met too. An area of present and potential tension is in roadside strips, zones around recreation areas, and the like that gradate out into forest areas generally. Much of what is done to favor recreation and wildlife is done by modifying cutting practice at the expense, rather literally, of timber use, the major measurable dollar producer.

There can be a trap concealed in

zealous advocacy of multiple use unless it is accompanied by understanding of its true nature. Let us say, for example, that I am an unabashed devotee of the wilderness (a very relative term) or of recreation. By dint of much clamor, areas have been set aside or cutting restrictions made that satisfy me. I'm all for multiple use because it provides what I want. But suppose equal clamor arises to intensify timber production that in part, at least, reverses this direction. Now, I am against multiple use because it is not giving me what I want and voice my plaint accordingly. People must be educated and conditioned to understand and accept the dynamic integrative, give-and-take compromise nature

of multiple use. Until this is accomplished, multiple use rests on an un-

stable basis. It is a course that takes

much courage and requires difficult

decisions.

A positive approach toward timber production as a major part of total land use must be maintained. The Weyerhaeuser Company provides an outstanding example. There should be no apology, implied or otherwise, for harvesting trees and maintaining young and vigorous forests that produce useful products. We need to understand and get used to them; they offer major opportunities for recreation and other nontimber uses. Cutting must be done with an eye for esthetics as well as utility, and many adjustments and modifications should be wholeheartedly made. Foresters must take leadership not only in recognizing public desires but also in shaping them to meet realities.

Only by so doing can the challenge be met, as so ably emphasized by President Connaughton, of convincing the public that foresters are indeed responsible stewards of forest lands. As a large part of this, people in general need better to see the beauty there is in well-managed forests.



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The Arizonian

(From page 10)

President Johnston's citation follows:

"How does one speak of one so modest-vet one of the really great Americans who has become a living force for all those virtues we admire most in a free society? His career, covering a span of nearly half a century in both Houses of Congress, beggars mere words. We can only look on that career with the awe and affection one feels for a majestic mountain. He was a sheriff in the pioneer Southwest. When the State of Arizona was born, he was there. When his country called her sons to arms, he served. When Woman Suffrage became a reality, he was one of the forces behind it. For decades, longer than any other individual in our forest conservation history, he has been the leading architect of forestry appropriation measures that have brought both forests and forestry to their present high state. No other man in history has placed his stamp on practical forestry progress so consistently, so well, and for so long a time. The American Forestry Association is indeed honored to present its Distinguished Service Award to him on the occasion of his 84th birthday. We salute one of the most revered men in America and the most revered man in the Congress. the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and President Pro Tem of the U.S. Senate, the Hon. Carl Hayden, of Phoenix, Arizona."

President Stands Pat on Wilderness Bill Position: Directors Set Up Special Public Lands Committee

(From page 4)

From these studies and deliberations, and with the help of other conservationists who are being invited to participate in the work, the AFA in February hopes to deduce a "set of principles" on which association policy will be based in coming months. The new program drew much favorable comment from representatives of a number of groups some of whom added that they hoped that once the "set of principles" is deduced that the association will march up on Capitol Hill and back them up with good hard work.

Goddard Sounds Warning

Another feature of AFA board ac-

tivities was a ringing statement by Dr. Maurice Goddard, board member-elect, of Pennsylvania's Department of Forests and Waters, who warned that "foresters have got to recognize the acute need for more recreational outlets for the public and that properly handled these needs can be spearheaded in a manner that will bring along all the other forestry programs at the same time.

"We've been reticent for far too long," Dr. Goddard said. "If foresters don't show aggressiveness we'll get run over and we'll lose the management of our lands completely."

Dr. Goddard said this was not mere eyewash and he pointed to the fact that his own budget in Pennsylvania had risen from one-and-ahalf million dollars to 33 million dollars largely on the strength of his recreational work-and "AFA helped us get this money," he declared.

Dr. Goddard also urged that a more intensive effort be made to shore up inholdings on both national and state forests to prevent their being utilized for things foreign to their central purposes.

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The Stewardship of Our Public Lands

(From page 17)

given broad application. I hope that the President will give this discretion broad application with due regard to our rapidly increasing needs for water and minerals and with careful attention to the need for adequate access to protect the wilderness areas from fire and insects. I hope that the Secretary of Agriculture will keep these factors and our growing needs for timber and grazing lands in mind in reviewing the suitability of existing primitive areas for continued inclusion in the wilderness system. I hope that the Secretary will also consult with state officials before making his recommendations on these primitive areas to the Congress.

"Wilderness areas in New Mexico are extremely important as watersheds. Research that the Forest Service has done indicates that certain vegetation management and timber harvesting procedures can materially increase the yield of watersheds. The state is interested in this potential for increasing water supply. The U. S. Forest Service has undertaken a program of basic research in watershed management in the Santa Fe National Forest on the west slope of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. We have entered an agreement with the Geological Survey under which \$12,000 will be made available in this fiscal year for establishing and maintaining the stream gaging stations necessary to this program. The bill before Congress would let the President authorize water conservation works in the wilderness system where he finds such works in the public interest. The language of the law, or the legislative history, should make it clear that the President can also authorize watershed management practices to increase water supply when he finds that such authorization 'will better serve the interests of the United States and the people thereof than will its denial.'

"Let me emphasize the need for adequate access in the management of wilderness areas. This year, up to July 31, there were 549 fires in the Gila National Forest; all but 11 of these were caused by lightning. We admire the courage of the 'smoke jumpers' who parachute into the wilderness to fight these fires, but these men shouldn't be needlessly

exposed to that kind of hazard; the access necessary to fight these fires effectively and with reasonable safety should be provided.

"From the logic of some of the 'purists,' it follows that forest fires originating from lightning must be given free play and the insects must be allowed to chew away to preserve the primeval character of the wilderness area. Insects and diseases kill an average of 150 million board feet annually and losses by fire average 35 million board feet annually. It would be a shame to have the value of the wilderness areas as watersheds, and as recreation areas, reduced or destroyed by unreasonably limiting access."

Management Stressed

"Modern game management practices are necessary to the fullest development of the recreational potential of the wilderness areas. Unaccessible areas can become so overpopulated with game animals that vegetation is destroyed and erosion sets in. The executive should be allowed to exercise its discretion to provide the access and the facilities necessary to good game management

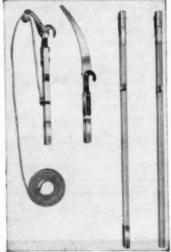
"Providing reasonable access for control of fires, insects, and diseases, and for game management practices, might make it possible for some of us old folks and family men to do a little picnicking and sight-seeing in the wilderness areas if the President's discretion is exercised broadly. I doubt that the extent to which such use would be made possible would seriously impair the primitive values of the areas. Just a casual look at the problem in New Mexico shows that the scenery and facilities available to the great number of weekend recreationists, who for one reason or another can't get very far from their automobiles, are greatly overtaxed.

"Some of my friends who have probed deep into the Pecos Wilderness Area tell me that even in the most remote camp sites the illusion of being the first white man to set foot in the area is rudely shattered by discarded beer cans," Gov. Mechem concluded.

Senator Anderson, the banquet speaker, drew applause from some

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members of his AFA audience when he urged The American Forestry Association to come out in support of the Wilderness Bill which he authored and which was enacted by the Senate this year. Senator Anderson admitted the original version of the bill has haunted the present sponsors but that a very intensive effort has been made to reconcile all points of view. (Full text of Senator Anderson's address on page 19.) Senator Anderson reminded his audience that all the sticky resource problems of the nation eventually come to rest in the lap of Congress. Like Senator John Stennis at the 85th Annual Meeting. Senator Anderson urged the association not to rest on past laurels but to give the Congress the benefit of its council. Politics, Senator Anderson said, is the art of compromise in the sense that all points of view have to be taken into consideration and an effort made to bring a sense of balance and direction to them. But to do this both the committees of Congress and the association must meet the "rising sun of new challenges" in an area of "friendly assistance," he said.

In thanking Senator Anderson for his challenging address that covered the entire resource front, Toastmaster Edward P. Stamm, vice president of AFA from Oregon, said. "Everyone of us here tonight agrees with you in principle. But our membership represents many lines of work and sometimes we see these problems through different sets of glasses. If we could only get together more often it might prove advantageous. Some of us do think, sir, that we need more wilderness areas in the East and not so many in the West. But one thing is quite certain. We want to help share in advancing this conservation work and we must try and reconcile our viewpoints wherever that is possible.

Three other pivotal figures at the 86th Annual Meeting were Board Members Arthur N. Pack, Dr. Wilson Compton and President Don P. Johnston. Mr. Pack, whose foundation has made monumental contributions to Southwest conservation, led the AFA effort to regard the big Baca tract as an inholding of the Santa Fe Forest and convert it to multiple use management. Dr. Compton chaired the keystone meeting of the convention and is representing the board in certain delicate Indian problems that are to be pursued as the result of an appeal from prominent New Mexico citizens.

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HAS IT OCCURRED TO YOU?

There are many members and friends of The American Forestry Association who find it impractical to contribute to its educational activities during their lifetime. Gifts in the form of a bequest are welcomed. Officers of the Association will gladly consult at any time with those who wish to know more about designating gifts for educational work in forest conservation.

Following is a paragraph suitable for incorporation in wills:

"I hereby give, devise and bequeath to The American Forestry
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THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

919 Seventeenth Street, N.W. Washington 6, D. C.

Forest For

The Hedlund Articles

I find more and more in each issue of AMERICAN FORESTS that interests me, and that means almost cover to cover reading. You have done well, I think, to broaden the horizons of your subscribers by giving them a taste of what is going on in other countries.

Dr. Hedlund, through Raymond Marsh's excellent translations, gave us a look at ourselves through the eyes of a distinguished forester from Sweden. Again, "Forest Week in Sweden" (Sept. issue) shows us how another country is solving the problem of multiplicity of meetings; perhaps we may thus gain from their example.

Thornton T. Munger 2755 S. W. Buena Vista Dr. Portland 1, Oregon

FRITOR.

Having visited some Swedish forests and knowing several Swedish foresters, I have been much interested in the recent articles you have published relating to the observations of Swedish foresters during their visit to the United States at the time of the World Forestry Congress; also in Ray Marsh's story on "Forestry Week in Sweden."

In most ways the Swedes, like the other Scandinavians, have far fewer problems to deal with in forest management than we do in this country. They have no more than half-a-dozen principal commercial species where we have scores. Their fire problems are infinitesimal compared with ours. They have no such variety of climates as those with which we must deal. Nevertheless we have learned valuable lessons from their experience, and no doubt can continue to do so. The views expressed by those recent Swedish visitors on some phases of our problems, practices and programs are not always well based, due to rather cursory observations necessitated by fast trips, but in the main it is valuable to have our forestry scrutinized with a critical eye by overseas experts. I am glad you accord generous space to these Swedish reports.

Christopher M. Granger 6677 MacArthur Boulevard Washington 16, D. C.

Flying Firemen

EDITOR:

In view of the fact that I possess a cabin within 111/2 miles of the Angeles Crest fire described in your September issue, you will understand that I am very much concerned about that fire, previous ones in the Angeles National Forest, and the possibility of future ones.

Mr. Keith Monroe, who wrote the article "Uncle Sam's Flying Fire Department," did a pretty good job on the article. But what shocks me is this: he was not the least concerned about what started the fire and what was done to the ranger who started

The man who set this fire, irrespective of his age, should have been given a lesson such that anyone contemplating a repitition of the act would be encouraged to think twice before doing so. I have talked to many people about the fact that this man was given one year in jail as his total punishment. Without exception, everyone has considered such a ridiculous punishment totally insufficient, many have suggested that he actually should have been given a death sentence, and all are in accord that he should have been given ten or twenty years in prison, with the privilege of coming out to fight all dangerous fires occurring in the national forests.

I have not been a subscriber to your magazine too long; it is conceivable that you may have written something on this very subject. If you have done so, would you please let me have a copy, at my expense?

> Henry R. Davis Rapid Blue Print Co. 818 Santee Street Los Angeles, Calif.

In Appreciation

FRITOR:

It was with great pride and appreciation that I read the full-page editorial "Walter Horning-Forester" by John Clark Hunt in the September issue of AMERICAN FORESTS. I feel that this was a very fine tribute to my brother.

I want to thank you and your associates for your thoughtfulness in sending me the copy of your fine magazine.

Eugene S. Horning 50 Sunnyside Avenue Pleasantville, N. Y.



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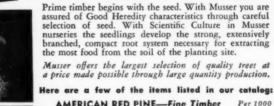
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Photo by Grant Heilman, Lititz, Pennsylvania

FEATURE PHOTO OF THE MONTH: A flock of geese, winging southward against a steel grey sky, flees the onrush of cold northern winds.

Photos used on this page will be of unusual rather than esthetic qualities and subject matter will be restricted to scenes, events, objects or persons related to the use, enjoyment or unique aspects of our renewable natural resources. For each picture selected, American Forests will pay \$10

"Conservation is a state of harmony between men and land. By land is meant all the things on, over, or in the earth. Harmony with land is like harmony with a friend; you cannot cherish his right hand and chop off his left. That is to say, you cannot love game and hate predators; you cannot conserve the waters and waste the ranges; you cannot build the forest and mine the farm. The land is one organism. Its parts, like our own parts, compete with each other and cooperate with each other. The competitions are as much a part of the inner workings as the co-operations. You can regulate them—cautiously—but not abolish them."—Aldo Leopold, **The Round River.**

Mrs. Lee

M RS. Katharine Jackson Lee, conservationist, died on October 23 in Peterborough, New Hampshire, after a short illness. In 1955



she became the first distaff member of the Board of Directors of The American Forestry Association and at the time of her death was serving her third term. She was

born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in

Mrs. Lee was the wife of Halfdan Lee, board chairman of the Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates. Her first husband, William K. Jackson, was president of the United States Chamber of Commerce and vice president and general counsel for the United Fruit Company. Mr. Jackson died in November, 1947.

She was the daughter of John Lendrum Mitchell, former United States Senator from Wisconsin, and was a sister of the late Gen. William (Billy) Mitchell, World War I ace.

Mrs. Lee was a pioneer in conservation and interested thousands of men and women alike in its importance in terms of the nation's future security. She served in the New Hampshire House and as a State Senator and was a founder and co-chairman of the New Hampshire Natural Resources Council.

In recent months she had devoted much time to the work of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission headed by Laurance Rockefeller. Mrs. Lee was appointed to the commission by former President Eisenhower.

Mrs. Lee was fully at ease in discussions of technical forestry and had obviously studied it in considerable detail. However, her special interest as a member of the AFA board was water conservation and she was an early advocate of the National Watershed Congress and urged AFA to support it. As a speaker for many club and civic groups, she made many friends for the AFA.

Survivors include her husband, three sons, Richard M., Alexander, and Danforth Jackson, and two daughters, Mrs. Perkins Bass, wife of the New Hampshire representative, and Mrs. Austin B. Mason.

Memorial services were scheduled for Nov. 3 at All Saints Church in Peterborough.



There's more to a forest than meets the skies

Late autumn, the eve of Thanksgiving, is glory time in Scott's timberlands. Most of the leaves are down. Pines are dark with winter green and, in northern reaches, embroidered with the first flurries of snow.

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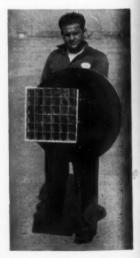
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